FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

COMMUNISTS

Russians Curb Stalinists

Reports of student demonstrations Mar. 7-8 at the U. of Tiflis, Georgia in defense of the late Joseph Stalin were in effect confirmed Mar. 23 by Georgian publications reaching Moscow. They denounced recent "hooliganism" at the university & described CP activities in Georgia (Stalin's native province) to indoctrinate the public on the Soviet CP's current anti-Stalin campaign.

Zarya Vostoka (Dawn of the East), official Georgian CP organ, announced Mar. 24 (disclosed Mar. 26 in Moscow) that S. Dzhorbenadze had been dismissed as CP secretary for the U. of Tiflis for "failure in party political work." The same paper of Mar. 23 rebuked Viktor D. Kupradza, rector of the university, for having failed to give a satisfactory explanation for lack of discipline among students.

Khrushchev's Attack Disclosed

Reports from U.S. diplomats & news correspondents in Moscow Mar. 15-19 gave accounts of a speech made by Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev at the Soviet CP Congress Feb. 24 indicting Stalin for misrule. Khrushchev was said to have charged the late dictator with: (1) murders of 70 of 133 members of the Soviet CP Central Com. in 1937 to consolidate his personal power; (2) wanton killing of thousands of other persons following purge trials & during forced collectivization of peasants during the 1930s; (3) unjustified execution of Marshal Mikhail N. Tukhachevsky & other Red Army leaders during the 1937 purge, with the result that Russia was almost overrun by the Germans in 1941 for lack of skillful Army leadership; (4) reluctance to believe that Hitler had broken his Soviet alliance and attacked the USSR in 1941, and personal cowardice in leaving Moscow when it appeared that the Nazis would capture the city; personal responsibility for the Cominform's break with Yugoslav Marshal Tito in 1949; fabrication of charges against Nikolai A. Voznesensky, Politburo member & State Planning Comm. chairman who was shot in 1949, & several Leningrad leaders who disappeared in 1949. Khrushchev was said to have wept as he told how he lived in fear of liquidation on Stalin's whim during the last years of the dictator's life. (Khrushchev became a CP Central Com. secy. under Stalin in 1949.) [See Vol. XV, p. 42B1]

Khrushchev's Feb. 24 speech was said to have been kept secret for fear of adverse reaction in the USSR & satellite states until they could be indoctrinated on the error of revering Stalin. [See p. 57D1]

Malenkov, Mikoyan on Drive

Soviet Power Stations Min. Georgi M. Malenkov, 54, Stalin's successor as Soviet Premier, told a group of British Labor Party leaders in London Mar. 19 that the USSR's present "collective leadership" had "effectively prevented a repetition of the dictatorship of Stalin" and had established the right to dissent without being branded as a traitor.

(Malenkov arrived in Britain Mar. 15 for a 3-week visit to tour British power stations. He was taken through Britain's Harwell atomic center Mar. 19. London newsmen were barred from following Malenkov on his Harwell tour, British officials contending that it would be "inconvenient from the administrative point of view." The officials said Malenkov was given the regular tour for important visitors and did not see all parts of the center.) [See p. 74E2]

Soviet First Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan, on a tour of India, said in New Delhi Mar. 27 that there was "natural" opposition to the new evaluation of Stalin but that the Stalinist "cult of personality" would be overcome. He termed the disclosures of Stalin's shortcomings "criticism," not "attacks." [See pp. 57B2, 70G3]

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DISARMAMENT

U.S. Would Test Arms Ban

A proposal that the U.S. & USSR each provide a zone of 20,000 to 30,000 sq. mi. in which to test the operation of a disarmament plan providing for reciprocal inspection was submited Mar. 21 by U.S. delegate Harold E. Stassen to the UN Disarmament Subcom., which resumed discussions Mar. 16 in London.

Stassen also suggested in the subcommittee Mar. 22 that the U.S. & USSR reduce their armed forces to 2,500,000 men on each side, with conventional armaments & military budgets to be cut proportionately. (The manpower limit Stassen proposed would entail a 13.8% reduction—from 2,876,000 men at present—for the American armed forces, and a 37.5% reduction—from present estimated strength of 4,000,000—for Soviet forces, including militarized security police.) Stassen added Mar. 26 a proposal that the U.S. & Russia agree to advise each other of army, air & naval movements they planned to make outside their boundaries—an arrangement eventually to be applied to all countries through a UN disarmament treaty. [See p. 73B1-E2]

Russia Drops A-Ban Demand

The demand that nuclear weapons be banned immediately under a disarmament agreement was dropped from a revised plan submitted in the UN subcommittee Mar. 27 by Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko. He suggested that the U.S., USSR, Britain, France & Canada (subcommittee members) freeze their armed forces, armament stockpiles & military budgets at present levels, then reduce armaments & establish a UN control organization over a 3-yr. period during which nuclear weapons would be banned from military forces in Germany. Gromyko called for the U.S. & USSR to cut their armed forces to 2,500,000 men each, Britain & France to 650,000 men each. [See p. 73G2-F3]

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MIDDLE EAST

UN Delays on U.S. Peace Move

The UN Security Council Mar. 26 agreed to delay until Apr. 3 a vote on an American resolution for mediation of Arab-Israeli tension by UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld.

The delay was won by Arab UN delegates with the active support of Soviet UN delegate Arkady A. Sobolev, despite a plea by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. Mar. 26 that the Council quickly invoke "the full

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

Soviets disclosed pro-Stalin student disorders in Tiflis.

U.S. offered to join Russia in disarmament test; Russia dropped demand for A-weapons ban.

Arabs, Reds forced delay of UN peacemaking action in Mid-East.

Pakistan became republic.

United States

Pres. Eisenhower met with Canadian, Mexican leaders.

Senate Investigations Subcom. probed allies' trade with Reds.

Treasury agents seized CP & Daily Worker *offices in major cities.*

Negro minister convicted as leader of illegal boycott against Montgomery, Ala. busses.

Anna Magnani, Ernest Borgnine, film Marty *won "Oscars."*

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authority of the UN to deal with the present ominous drift" in Middle Eastern affairs.

The U.S., backed by Britain, France & Australia, had expected a favorable vote for the proposal Mar. 27 on the strength of assurance from Israel & the Arab states that they would not demand invitations to be heard. However, the Jordanian, Syrian, Egyptian & Lebanese UN delegates, followed by Israel, requested Mar. 26 that both debate & voting be postponed until Apr. 3 so that they might speak on the resolution. Sobolev then said he would not speak until all interested parties had been heard.

Hammarskjold Would Survey Area

The resolution, drafted in concert with Britain, France & Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld, asked for "a survey [by Hammarskjöld] of the various aspects of enforcement of the 4 general [Arab-Israeli] armistice agreements" & for Hammarskjöld "to arrange with the parties for the adoption of any measures" necessary to reduce tensions along Arab-Israeli frontiers. The UN Secy. Gen. would be required to report back to the Security Council within one month of passage of the proposal. [See p. 91C2]

Pres. Eisenhower, at his news conference Mar. 21, offered U.S. mediation to help bring "a decent solution" to the Middle East. The President warned that "any outbreak of hostilities. . . would be a catastrophe to the world." He noted that Europe had increasingly turned to Middle Eastern oil as a source of energy & said the area "is of extraordinary importance to the free world." In a letter Mar. 24, Pres. Eisenhower told Israeli Pres. Izhak Ben-Zvi that the U.S. would do all in its power to settle the Middle East problem. [See p. 91F2]

Israeli Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett Mar. 25 expressed the "great skepticism" of his country toward the U.S. resolution. [See p. 91G2]

French, British Offer Plans

U.S. State Dept. officials revealed Mar. 22 that France had proposed informally a U.S.-British-French foreign ministers' meeting on the Middle East problem. The State Dept. reported Mar. 23 that no word had been received on a British "standby" plan for military action should war occur in the Middle East.

French Premier Guy Mollet told a group of visiting U.S. editors in Paris Mar. 24 that "some kind of arms embargo" should be established in the Middle East, "probably through the UN." British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd told the House of Commons in London Mar. 26 that no joint plans for preventing an Arab-Israeli conflict had been agreed upon by Britain, the U.S. & France. Lloyd said standby war plans would remain secret. [See p. 91E2]

Report Reds Train Egyptians

The British Forgn. Office reported Mar. 23 it had received word that 200 Egyptian Army officers & men were training at a Soviet military base near Gdnyia, Poland, in radar & anti-aircraft defense. Egyptian pilots were said to be in training under Czech instructors near Alexandria, learning to use 30 Ilyushin Bombers & 30-50 MIG fighters shipped under the Egyptian-Czech arms pact signed last Sept. 27 [see Vol. XV, p. 319D1]. Cairo sources Mar. 23 refused to confirm or deny the Gdnyia reports. (Press reports from London Mar. 23 said British officials were considering the sale of arms to Israel to counter growing Egyptian power.) [See p. 91G1-A2]

6 Russian technical experts were reported in Cairo Mar. 26 for talks concerning possible Soviet aid to Egypt. [See p. 65F1]

London Calls Egypt Hostile

The British Forgn. Office Mar. 25 contradicted statements by Egyptian Premier Gamel Abdel Nasser (reported in British newspapers Mar. 22) that Nasser was not opposed to British interests in the Middle East. Britain said Egypt had conducted propaganda against Britain & her METO pact allies and "such conduct has extended to areas where Egypt has no direct interests, for example, East Africa." Nasser had said Egypt was determined to oppose extension of the METO pact & the attendant isolation of Egypt. U.S. diplomats were reported Mar. 27 to have objected to British criticism of Nasser's statements.

The British Embassy in Cairo Mar. 27 denied having protested "hostile" broadcasts by the Egyptian state radio. Egypt had reported the protest & denied the charge Mar. 26. [See p. 82E2]

Jordan Denies Syrian Accord

Reports from Syria that Jordan's new Arab Legion commander, Maj. Gen. Enab Radi, & Syrian Army Staff Chief Brig. Gen. Shawkat Shukayr had reached agreement Mar. 24 on plans for common defense of the 2 nation's borders with Israel were denied by Jordanian officials Mar. 25. A communiqué said only that the 2 commanders had met on the Syrian-Jordanian frontier "for an exchange of opinion on matters of common interest to both the Arab armies."

British Forgn Office estimates published in London Mar. 22 said Britain planned a 1956-57 grant-in-aid for Jordan of £9,158,000 ($25,642,000), mainly for the Arab Legion & Jordanian Home Guard. Another £2,250,000 represented a loan to balance the Jordanian budget, made despite the dismissal Mar. 2 of Lt. Gen. Sir John Bagot Glubb as Legion commander [see p. 743C3]. All remaining British military officers in Jordan, save those on technical posts, were ordered home Mar. 24.

Other Developments

Khalil el-Gallah, Libyan Amb.-to-Egypt, said Mar. 21 in Cairo his country never would be used by the U.S. or Britain as a base against the Arab states. [See pp. 89C1, 78F3]. . . . A Czech delegation arrived in Khartum Mar. 22 to discuss the sale of arms to the Sudan. [See p. 25E2] . . . Cairo sources reported Mar. 23 that Arab states affected by the Jordan River had met to plan action should Israel divert the river's waters. [See Vol. XV, p. 342B3]

CYPRUS

Curfew Bars Disorders

British authorities enforced a 24-hr. curfew on Cyprus' 13 major towns & cities Mar. 25-26 during the 135th anniversary of Greek national independence from Turkish rule (Mar. 25). The curfew held an estimated 300,000 persons indoors and banned the holiday's usual church services, parades & pro-Greek oratory. British officials said they believed "terrorist groups" had planned to exploit the traditional celebrations to further the union-with-Greece campaign. Acting Cypriot Orthodox Church leader Bishop Anthimos of Kitium had urged mass attendance at special services and prayers for the return of exiled Archbishop Makarios. [See p. 81A1]

600 persons reported arrested for minor curfew infringements were freed under bail Mar. 26. A Cypriot general strike, rumored to be planned for Mar. 26, failed to materialize. (52 Greek Cypriot shopkeepers in Nicosia were charged Mar. 22 with having staged an "illegal strike" by closing Mar. 14 in protest against Makarios' exile.) [See pp. 81G2, 82B2]

Bombing Attempt on Governor

Cyprus Gov. Field Marshal Sir John Harding removed all Cypriot members of his Govt. House staff Mar. 22 after discovery of a time bomb between mattresses of his bed Mar. 20. Neophitos Sophocleos, Harding's manservant, who disappeared Mar. 21, was suspected of having placed the bomb. It was removed from Harding's room & exploded harmlessly in the garden. [See p. 90D3]

Other Terrorist Incidents

A British Army corporal was killed & 2 other soldiers wounded Mar. 21 in Famagusta when a terrorist bomb was thrown into their truck. A former Greek Cypriot policeman was killed Mar. 22 by a masked gunman near Xeros Village. A bomb thrown at a British patrol in the port of Paphos injured a Greek Cypriot woman, and a car belonging to a U.S. citizen working with the U.S. consulate in Kyrenia was set afire Mar. 22.

2 members of a British security patrol were killed Mar. 27 in Phrenaros, near Famagusta, by automatic weapons fire from ambush. Elias Maliotis, 29, Cypriot customs official, was killed by terrorist gunfire Mar. 27 in Limassol, reportedly as part of an EOKA activist campaign to pressure customs staffs into passing arms shipments from abroad.

Bomb explosions were reported Mar. 27 in: Limassol, where 3 suspects were

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arrested; Lefka, where a military vehicle was damaged & a Cypriot boy, 13, wounded when soldiers fired on suspects nearby; Famagusta, where a bomb was thrown into the yard of a security force member's home.

Gov. Harding Mar. 27 estimated the Cypriot security budget would reach $6,400,000 for 1956, or 2½ times that of 1955.

Residents of Lapithos, fined £7,000 for terrorism Mar. 17 [see p. 91E1], completed payment of £6,800 & were relieved of a 10-day military curfew Mar. 26. [See pp. 90F3-91F1]

Greeks Press Demands

Pro-Cypriot demonstrations & parades took place in Athens Mar. 25 (Greek independence day) and Premier Constantine Karamanlis issued a statement in which he described Cyprus as "engaged in a sacred struggle for the practical recognition of self-determination."

Leaders of 3 Greek opposition parties—Sophocles Venezelos (Lib. Dem. Union), George Papandreou (Liberal) & Constantine Tsaldaris (Populist)—visited Karamanlis Mar. 23 and presented plans for a Cyprus policy. They proposed a meeting of the Crown Council for formation of a Pan-Hellenic foreign policy under the direction of King Paul & formation of a Greek coalition Govt. to include members of opposition parties. [See p. 81D3]

Greek UN delegate Christian X. Palamas said Mar. 21 that the Greek people would not be "scared" by Turkish threats to prevent "by force" the union of Greece & Cyprus. [See p. 91G1-B2]

In Cairo, Greek Min.-Without-Portfolio Grigoris D. Kassimatis said Mar. 21 he had received a pledge from Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser for full support for Greece in the Cypriot dispute. Kassimatis was touring Arab states to survey Greek-Arab relations. Prof. Constantine Eustathiades, Greek member of the UN Comm. on Human Rights, charged Mar. 23 that Britain had turned Cyprus "into an immense concentration camp."

In New York, an estimated 25,000 Greek-Americans paraded Mar. 25, exhibiting floats & slogans calling for Cypriot union with Greece. NYC Mayor Wagner told marchers that "our hearts go out to those Greeks in Cyprus who are fighting for what we fought for in this country."

Dispatches from Nicosia quoted a "high British official" on Cyprus as having said Mar. 24 that "very inflammatory Greek propaganda" had been broadcast to Cyprus by a U.S. Voice of Amer. relay station in Salonika, Greece. The Briton said that propaganda had been dubbed into the middle of regular VOA broadcasts beginning Mar. 23. [See p. 90F2]

NORTH AFRICA

Tunisian Assembly Elected

Tunisians voting Mar. 25 in the country's first national legislative election gave 97% of their ballots to the Neodestour (Independence) Party's Natl. Front slate. The entire 98-candidate Natl. Front list was elected to a Constituent Assembly scheduled to prepare a new constitution in April.

Of 726,000 registered voters in 17 constituencies, 83.6% ignored extremist appeals for an election boycott [see p. 89E2] & cast single-list ballots. The Natl. Front's only electoral opposition was that of the Communist Party which polled 1.9% of the vote.

The elections moved Tunisia from the technical status of an absolute monarchy to a constitutional kingdom under the Bey of Tunis, Mohammed el-Amin, who had indicated he would accept the constitution. Protocols ending the French protectorate were signed in Paris Mar. 20 by Premier Tahar ben Ammar & French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau. [See p. 89B1]

Terrorists Active

Newly-elected Neodestour deputy Hussein Bouzaiane, head of the party organization in the Gafsa area, was shot dead Mar. 26 by an attacker believed to be a follower of the exiled extreme nationalist, Salah ben Youssef. A party leader for west-central Tunisia, Mohammed Daloud, also was kidnaped & slain Mar. 26. Violence on election day Mar. 25 was limited to Thala, near the Algerian border, where extremists fired a polling place, killed one voter & kidnaped another.

French authorities reported Mar. 22 that 86 extremist rebels had been killed & 26 captured in a drive against Youssefists in southern Tunisia. French losses were given as 3 dead, 4 wounded. 3,000 extremist demonstrators were dispersed in Tunis Mar. 22 by French tanks, fire hoses & tear gas.

NATO Backs Algerian Move

The NATO Council in Paris approved Mar. 27 the shift of 2 French divisions from West Germany to Algeria. A first detachment of 700 troops from the French 7th & 8th Mechanized Divs. landed in Algiers same day. France assured West Germany Mar. 26 it would not replace the shifted men with native African troops which the Germans considered unreliable. [See p. 89F3]

French officials reported 56 rebel fighters, 10 civilians & 6 French soldiers killed in fighting in southern Algeria Mar. 21. 47 rebels, 17 civilians & 2 French soldiers were reported killed Mar. 22, and 40 rebels & 2 French soldiers Mar. 26. 4 Algerians were arrested Mar. 26 in Algiers for publication of a clandestine pro-rebel Communist newspaper *Liberte*.

Ceteka, official Czech Govt. news agency, denied Mar. 26 a French charge that Czech arms were reaching Algerian rebels through Trieste & Tripoli. French Foreign Min. Pineau had made the charge Mar. 22 as Algeria's Resident Min., Robert Lacoste, banned the shipment to Algeria of all arms & ammunition without special permits. The order was applied to both French & Moslem residents. [See p. 89F2-E3]

French Push Algerian Reforms

French Premier Guy Mollet's Govt. Mar. 23 approved a series of reform decrees asked by Algerian Resident Min. Robert Lacoste [see p. 78E3]. The decrees would cut landlord shares in Algerian tenant harvests to 50%, extend farm credit & raise the number of Moslem employees in the Algerian administration.

(The French Natl. Assembly voted 477-99 Mar. 23 to permit reorganization of colonial administration in Madagascar, Equatorial & West Africa. The reforms would include abolition of separate European & native voting.) [See Vol. X, p. 294J]

Eisenhower Reaffirms U.S. View

Pres. Eisenhower said Mar. 21 that U.S. Amb.-to-France C. Douglas Dillon had spoken "with my approval" in discussing Algeria Mar. 20 [see p. 89G3-90E1]. The President expressed "our hope that there can be equitable & fair, just settlement" of the North African problem.

French Premier Guy Mollet Mar. 22 expressed gratitude for U.S. support of his Govt.'s African policies. He rejected the idea that Pres. Eisenhower had hinted at U.S. mediation between France & the Algerian rebels. Mollet likened the Eisenhower-Dillon stand to a similar position taken Mar. 9 by British Amb.-to-France Sir Gladwyn Jebb & earlier personal assurances from Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden.

Arabs Score U.S.

Yemen Amb.-to-UN Kamil Abul Rahim, head of the Arab Information Center in New York, predicted Mar. 21 "far-reaching repercussions in the Arab & Moslem world" to Dillon's statement that Algeria was French territory. (Moroccan leaders failed to appear at a party in Dillon's honor when he visited Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, Mar. 22.)

Tunisian leader Habib Bourguiba said in Tunis Mar. 23 that Moslem opinion had been shocked by Dillon's "impolitic" speech. French Moroccan Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef told Amb. Dillon in Rabat Mar. 24 that "peace is indivisible in North Africa" and it was "impossible that one of the 3 countries [Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco] enjoy order & prosperity when the others do not." [See p. 90E-G1]

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U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, in a radio-TV report to the U.S. Mar. 23 on his recent visit to the Far East, said he found free Asian countries "aware of the danger of penetration by international communism" and wanting U.S. help provided it would "not subtract from their sovereignty, or retard their development by involving them in controversies that do not directly concern them." [See p. 100D1]

. . . **Pakistan** became Mar. 23 the first Islamic Republic but retained membership in the British Commonwealth. The Constituent Assembly in Karachi completed adoption of the republican Constitution Mar. 2 and elected Gov. Gen. Iskander Mirza, 57, as first Pakistani President Mar. 5. [See Vol. XV, pp. 434A1, 46D3]

THE PRESIDENT

Meets with U.S.' Neighbors

Pres. Eisenhower welcomed Mexican Pres. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines & Canadian Prime Min. Louis Stephen St. Laurent to the Greenbrier Hotel at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Mar. 26 to open an agenda-less 3-day conference of the 3 North American heads of government. Mr. Eisenhower had called the meeting to give the 3 leaders a chance to become acquainted with each other & to discuss matters of mutual & world interest. [See p. 77B2]

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty reported after the Mar. 27 sessions that the 3 Govt. heads unanimously agreed that their countries, which themselves had emerged from colonialism, should let "other sections of the free world & the new nations now in the process of developing their forms of democratic government know that we stand ready to give them any moral or economic aid that we can at their request." They also agreed that the small nations should play a greater role in aiding new countries in order to avoid suspicion & Communist charges of imperialism that would accompany offers of help from a "great power" such as the U.S.

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles reported Mar. 27 on his recent world tour [see p. 91C-E3] and revealed that he was less worried about Soviet economic penetration in Asia than he was about Communist efforts to destroy the U.S. aid program by claiming that the U.S. was supporting colonialism & imperialism.

Canadian Forgn. Secy. Lester B. Pearson suggested Mar. 27 that the free world call the Soviet "bluff" on trade & aid to uncommitted nations by offering to exchange economic blueprints. The U.S. reply was that this idea needed careful analysis. [See pp. 92B2, 65B1-G3]

(Secret Service & Chesapeake & Ohio R.R. officials Mar. 27 denied that "poisoned" ginger ale had been served on a private railroad car 4 days before the President used it to go to White Sulphur Springs. The "poison" rumor had been made public Mar. 26 after 3 persons who drank ginger ale in the car had become sick. Analysis of the soft drink showed that it was harmless.)

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Mar. 21 that he had been reading a lecture by "a foreign professor" whose name "I can't remember" but who "has got some of the best ideas I have seen" on explaining to the world the U.S.' peaceful aims. "I believe I am going to circulate it [these ideas] as widely as I can," Mr. Eisenhower said. The professor later was identified as Max William Salvadori, British subject reared in Italy & currently history prof. at Smith College. He had lectured on "American Capitalism" Mar. 8-9 at the School of Intl. Studies of the State Dept.'s Forgn. Service and had suggested countering unfavorable European opinions of the U.S. by showing how American ingenuity & initiative resulted in widespread prosperity, high efficiency & less class distinction than in any other country.

Pres. Eisenhower disclosed Mar. 21, in a letter to Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.), that he planned to establish a "Fed. Council on Aging" to work on problems of older persons. [See pp. 19D3-20C1]

CONGRESS

Trade with Reds Probed

State Undersecy. Herbert Hoover Jr. told the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcom. Mar. 26 that "the Chinese Nationalists are shipping to the Communist Chinese quite a number of millions of dollars' worth of goods every year." But he said: "If we were to arbitrarily cut off all aid to our allies who were in any way shipping materials to the Communists," as Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) demanded, "it would be a very disadvantageous move on our part." [See p. 82F3]

Hoover, Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks & Intl. Cooperation Admin. Dir. John B. Hollister refused Mar. 26 to testify publicly about a secret 1954 U.S. agreement negotiated in Paris with 14 other free-world nations which resulted in relaxation of controls on shipment of some 200 items to Soviet countries [see Vol. XIV, p. 244B-C1]. They said they would testify in secret, and Subcom. Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) reluctantly agreed.

The 3 officials said they would furnish documents only if they were kept "classified." Hoover explained: "To declassify the material would not only be a breach of faith which would be prejudicial to our foreign relations, but . . . it could seriously risk destroying the entire agreement upon which our system of controls now rests." He said some countries participated on condition the data was kept secret.

The decision to accept secret testimony climaxed a months-long dispute between the subcommittee, whose Democratic majority & McCarthy insisted on public testimony, and Admin. officials, who were reluctant to testify but eventually agreed to do so provided their testimony remained secret.

Stassen Called Misleading

McClellan charged in a Senate speech Feb. 23 that Harold E. Stassen, chief U.S. negotiator of the 1954 agreement, had made a "gross misstatement" to Congress when he said copper remained under embargo. Jerome S. Adlerman, assistant subcommittee counsel, had reported Feb. 16 that since the agreement was made, the Communists had received 74 million lb. of copper wire from Britain, 57 million from West Germany, 45 million from Finland, 33 million from Belgium & Luxembourg and 23 million from Japan.

McCarthy charged at the hearings Feb. 15 that Stassen had "misstated facts" when he said the Defense Dept. had agreed on easing controls. Defense Dept. officials had testified secretly that they "positively did not concur," McCarthy said. Dr. Timothy C. May, Defense Dept. metallurgist, told the subcommittee Feb. 17 that Stassen had misled Congress when he had told it that the agreement was in the U.S.' "best interests." Many metals decontrolled by the agreement were of strategic importance to Russia, May said. He testified that at the time, he had advised against freeing such metals. [See Vol. XV, p. 222D2-A3]

John H. Williams, Defense Dept. machine-tool specialist, testified Feb. 16 that his superiors ignored his protests & warnings that the agreement freed machine tools that would "greatly assist" military plane construction. Maj. Jack H. Fisher, Defense Dept. adviser on machine tools, & Robert A. Martino, Defense Dept. representative on the Joint Operating Com. that helped with negotiations, testified Mar. 6 that they had opposed release of machine tools needed for Red war equipment.

Senate Organizes Lobby Probe

Sen. John L. McClellan (D. Ark.) was elected Mar. 10 to head a special investigation of lobbying & corrupt political practices. The investigation, to be conducted by an 8-member Senate committee (4 D. & 4 R.), had been authorized by a 79-1 Senate vote Feb. 22. Only Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.) voted against creating a special committee for the probe.

The special committee was directed by the Senate "to investigate the subject of attempts to influence improperly or illegally the Senate or any officer or employe of the Executive Branch . . . through campaign contributions, political activities, lobbying, or any & all other activities or practices." The committee was to report by Jan. 31, 1957. [See p. 59B-D3]

Chairman's Powers Disputed

The committee elected McClellan after Sen. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.), originally scheduled to be chairman, withdrew Mar. 8. Gore charged that the committee's Republicans insisted on rules that would hamstring the chairman by making virtually any action impossible without a formal vote. Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.), who had proposed the disputed GOP rules, was elected Mar. 10 as committee vice chairman.

Rules finally adopted Mar. 10 gave the chairman more power than Bridges proposed. They would permit the chairman to initiate preliminary investigations, conduct closed hearings in preparation for public ones and issue subpenas at his own discretion but "with prior notice to the vice chairman"; he was required to get a committee majority for public hearings and to refer disputes "promptly" to the full com.

Committee members in addition to McClellan, Gore & Bridges; Dems. Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.) & John F. Kennedy (Mass.); Repubs. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Edw. J. Thye (Minn.) & Wm. A. Purtell (Conn.).

Gas Lobby Probe to Be First

McClellan announced Mar. 16 that his new committee's first investigation would be of the pressures for &

against the natural gas bill, which had "provoked all this." He said it would take up where a more limited inquiry headed by Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) "left off."

Final developments of the George hearings, which ended Mar. 5:

Feb. 28. John M. Neff, Lincoln, Neb. lawyer for the Superior Oil Co., testified that he had inquired in 5 states, offering occasional campaign contributions, in an effort to find out whether the Senators from Iowa, Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota & Nebraska would vote for the natural gas bill [see p. 59F1, F3]. [The George & McClellan investigations resulted from an announcement by Sen. Francis H. Case (R., S.D.) that he had rejected Neff's offer of a $2,500 campaign contribution.] Committee Counsel Charles W. Steadman confronted Neff with reports published in Des Moines quoting Robert K. Goodwin, Republican Natl. Committeeman for Iowa, as saying Neff had visited him twice in Nov.-Dec. 1955, had spoken of making $2,500 "available" for the reelection campaign of Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) and had offered to leave $1,000 immediately—an offer Goodwin rejected. Neff testified that "I made no offer, I had no money to offer," and that he had visited Goodwin only once. Neff said that, at his request, his law partner, Paul J. Gerdes, had arranged for himself & Neff to meet with Goodwin in Des Moines Nov. 4, 1955. Neff testified that he had asked Goodwin about Hickenlooper's attitude toward the gas bill and that Goodwin had said he thought Hickenlooper favored it but that he would sound out the Senator and let Neff know. Neff said Goodwin failed to contact him, so Neff called Goodwin long distance and was told Goodwin had not questioned Hickenlooper. Neff testified also that he went to Billings, Mont., in Dec. 1955 but was unsuccessful in attempts to find out the attitude of Montana's Senators. He said he later wrote his Montana contacts urging them to try to persuade the Montana Senators to vote for the bill. Neff also reported making a phone call for the same purpose to a Wyoming contact. Elmer Patman of Austin, Tex., Superior Oil Co. attorney who had hired Neff in Oct. 1955, testified that political contributions offered by Neff had been supplied by Patman from the personal funds of Howard B. Keck, Superior Oil pres. He & Neff testified that Neff had not been told to lobby for the gas bill or to do anything for it outside Nebraska, that Neff only had been asked to find out the position of the Nebraska Senators. Neff contradicted earlier testimony of Nebraska GOP Treasurer Joseph Wishart, who had said Neff had told him that "4, 5 or 6" oil men had supplied a $2,500 contribution Neff had offered in Nebraska.

Feb. 29. Goodwin testified that Neff had visited him twice in Nov.-Dec. 1955 in an effort to arrange a meeting with Hickenlooper. Neff was accompanied by Gerdes on the first visit and "they said they had a $2,500 contribution for the Hickenlooper campaign fund—not the Republican Party campaign funds," Goodwin reported. He said Neff came alone the 2d time and "offered to leave $1,000 for Sen. Hickenlooper" but that he (Goodwin) rejected it because "it sounded like a down payment on a purchase." In Feb. 1956, Goodwin continued, he received a phone call from Neff's attorney, Ivan S. Evans, who asked whether Neff mentioned "anything about $1,000 to you." Goodwin testified that he had said, "If asked, I will have to say he did." Neff, recalled to the stand, denied offering or even discussing contributions with Goodwin and insisted that he had visited him only once. Evans, also called to the stand, denied mentioning the $1,000 in his phone talk with Goodwin.

Mar. 2. Goodwin & Neff repeated, in substance, their Feb. 29 testimony.

Mar. 5. Wendell T. Edson, Storm Lake, Ia., attorney, testified that Neff had asked him Nov. 3, 1955, about Hickenlooper's views on the gas bill and that Neff had said his clients "were sufficiently interested in the Senator's attitude that they would contribute $2,500 to Hick's campaign fund or any other Republican fund—if Hick voted for the bill." Neff testified that Edson's story was "substantially true." Mrs. Robert K. Goodwin testified that she had listened on an extension phone to her husband's conversation with Evans and had heard Evans mention both the $1,000 offer and Neff's alleged 2d visit to Goodwin.

(Sen. Goldwater disclosed on ABC's televised *College Press Conference* Mar. 4 that 3 years ago he had accepted a campaign contribution from a "Mr. Keck," that he considered it proper, that Keck never asked for favors and that he did not think this should disqualify him from serving on the George or McClellan committees. Arizona authorities disclosed Mar. 6 that the Goldwater contribution was from Matthew Keck of Chicago, a retired Borg-Warner Corp. vice pres. & no relation of the Kecks of Superior Oil.)

(Sen. Bridges disclosed Mar. 7 that Patman, the Superior Oil atty., had called on him in Concord, N.H., in Oct.-Nov. 1955 to discuss the scheduling of the gas bill.)

Electoral Changes Defeated

A series of proposed Constitutional amendments to revise the system of electing Presidents was rejected by the Senate Mar. 27 and sent back to the Judiciary Com. for further study. 5 amendments that lost by formal vote:

- A proposal by Sen. Price Daniel (D., Tex.) & 53 co-sponsors to allow distribution of each state's vote on either a Congressional district basis or a proportional basis; the 48-37 vote in favor of this fell short of the 2/3 majority required for Constitutional amendments.
- Sen. Herbert H. Lehman's (D., N.Y.) plan for direct popular election of Presidents; rejected, 66-17.
- Sen. William Langer's (R., N.D.) proposal for both popular election of Presidents & a nationwide Presidential primary; defeated, 69-13.
- A plan by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) to give each state 2 electoral votes for the candidate polling a majority in the state and to divide the remaining 435 votes according to the nationwide popular vote; rejected by voice vote.
- Sen. Clifford Case's (R., N.J.) suggestion of modifying the Daniel amendment to make the electoral vote of each state depend on the percentage of eligible voters actually voting; defeated, 66-20.

Sens. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) & Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) warned Mar. 21, during debate on the electoral amendments, that proportional division of the electoral vote in each state would give "the one-party Southern states" a disproportionate voice in electing Presidents. Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.), an original sponsor of the Daniel amendment, announced Mar. 26 that after thinking it over, he had decided to oppose it. [See pp. 93F3-94A1]

Limit on Contributions Proposed

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) announced Mar. 17 that backers of his "honest elections" bill (S3308) had agreed to include a provision limiting campaign contributions by any individual to $10,000 a yr.

The bill was co-sponsored by Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) & 83 other Senators. It was substantially similar to a broader election reform bill written by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) and cleared by the Senate Rules Com. in 1955. [See Vol. XV, p. 200B3]

Johnson Mar. 17 also disclosed that a provision for federal income tax deductions on campaign contributions up to $100 had been dropped from the bill "temporarily" since tax legislation must originate in the House. A House bill allowing such deductions had been introduced by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D., Ark.) Feb. 27.

Under Johnson's bill: All candidates for elective federal office would have to report to both houses of Congress & to local federal courts all contributions & expenditures exceeding $100. Individuals giving more than $5,000 a year to federal campaigns would have to file consolidated reports of their contributions. Senate candidates (& committees working in their behalf) would be allowed to spend a total of either $75,000 or 20c for every vote cast in any election in their states during the previous 4 years. House candidates & their supporting committees would have ceilings of either $25,000 or 20c a voter. Major political committees would have a ceiling of 20c for every vote cast in any of the previous 3 Presidential elections; this would raise the limit from the current $3 million to about $12 million. Radio & TV would have to give equal free time to major party nominees but not to candidates of splinter groups. Non-party committees would require a candidate's written permission to operate on his behalf.

Legislative Action

A bill (HR9166) postponing scheduled corporate income & excise tax cuts for one year was passed by Senate voice vote and sent to the President Mar. 26. [See p. 93C3] . . . A bill (S2562) designed to force foreign exchange students to return home after studying in the U.S. was passed by Senate voice vote and sent to the House Mar. 19. It would require them to spend 2 years in their homelands before being permitted to reenter the U.S. Many had been going to Canada or Mexico after finishing their studies and then applying for immediate reentry to the U.S. [See Vol. XV, pp. 192D2, 419E1]

The House Mar. 21 passed and sent to the Senate a $795,768,823 supplemental appropriations bill (HR10004) providing funds for various programs, including $19,262,000 for up to 12 earth satellites. (The Navy & Air Force had announced Jan. 13 that the first satellites of "Project Vanguard" would be launched at the AF's Patrick Air Base missile test center at Cocoa, Fla. The Navy Mar. 20 released the first official sketch of the 3-stage Vanguard rocket vehicle to propel the satellite into space. The vehicle, being built by the Glenn L. Martin Co., was the first liquid-fuel rocket designed to be controlled without fins; a scientific break-through by the company made this possible.) [See pp. 20A2, 6D-E3] The bill carried funds for highways aid, veterans' benefits, public assistance grants, school construction, the Salk polio vaccine program & federal pay raises. It authorized the TVA for the first time to use power revenues to build new generating units at existing plants. [See p. 21B2]

The House Mar. 21 passed and sent to the White House 2 bills authorizing appointment of retired Maj. Gen. Frank H. Partridge & Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Howard as Asst. Immigration Commissioners. [See Vol. XV, p. 256E-F3] . . . Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) suggested in a floor speech Mar. 20 that the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 expire as scheduled Dec. 31 but that unused non-quota visas remain available indefinitely for use by persons covered under the law. Such persons, he said, could apply for entry through usual, non-refugee means and would not have to wait for quota numbers. Walter, however, opposed plans to pool visas assigned to coun-

tries not using them—notably Germany & Holland—to make them available where they were wanted—especially in Italy & Greece. [See pp. 52D3-53F1]

COMMUNISM & SECURITY

'Workers' & Party Hq. Seized

U.S. Internal Revenue agents Mar. 27 seized & padlocked the editorial & business offices of the *Daily Worker* in New York, Detroit & Chicago and Communist Party hq. in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco & other cities for non-payment of income taxes.

The raiders acted under liens that charged the CP owed $389,265 in back taxes, penalties & interest for 1951 and that Publishers New Press, Inc., owner-publisher of the Communist *Daily Worker*, owed $46,049 for 1951-53. The seizures were ordered by Regional Internal Revenue Comm. Albert W. Fleming & Dist. Internal Revenue Dir. Donald R. Moysey.

Worker editor-in-chief John Gates told reporters the paper had filed returns showing losses of about $200,000 a year and that therefore the paper owed no tax. He & other *Worker* officials said they had been given no warning taxes were in arrears. They called the seizure an "attack on freedom of the press," an "attempt to muzzle political opponents by police force."

After seizure of the *Worker* offices, on the 8th floor of a N. Y. building at 35 E. 12 St., *Worker* editorial personnel moved down to the 7th floor, occupied by F & D Publishing Co., Inc., the job printer that printed the *Worker*, and finished the next edition, for which they increased the print run. The *Worker* did not miss an issue.

Later, temporary arrangements were made to operate from the offices of *Morning Freiheit*, Yiddish-language Communist paper also quartered at 35 E. 12 St. Harry Sacher, the *Worker's* attorney, said the revenue officials had assured him they would not interfere with the actual publication of the paper.

Patrick Murphy Malin, exec. director of the American Civil Liberties Union, issued a statement charging "infringement on freedom of the press" and declaring that "the timing & method used in the Govt.'s seizure lead to grave doubts that [it was] . . . for any reason but for the harassment of the Communist Party."

Facts on Daily Worker. The first issue of the U.S. Daily Worker was published in Chicago Jan. 13, 1924, less than 5 months after Charles E. Ruthenberg, exec. secy. of the Workers Party (which later became the CP), received an Aug. 28, 1923 cablegram from Comintern chief Gregory Zinoviev urging "establishment [of a] militant daily." The Worker's first editor was the late J. Louis Engdahl, its first "circulation manager" was the late Ella Reeve (Mother) Bloor. The Worker moved to New York in 1926 and printed its N. Y. edition on presses bought from the Wall St. Journal. The USSR was reported to have supplied $35,000 which was used to start the paper and to have made later contributions to keep it from dying. The late Mrs. Caro Lloyd Strobell, Anna M. Pennypacker & Mrs. Susan Harmons Woodruff, elderly women with Communist sympathies but members of prominent American families, were listed at one time as allegedly dummy "owners" of the Worker and were said to have made large financial contributions to it. The Worker was believed to have lost $5 million in its 32 years (its annual losses ranged from $50,000 to $200,000). Its salary rates were always much lower than those on non-Communist publications. Its circulation ranged from a high of about 35,000 daily & 85,000 Sunday to the current low of less than 9,000 daily, 25,000 Sunday. The editorial staff under John Gates currently numbered about 30 and included no persons known to have previous newspaper experience. [See Vol. XIII, p. 40B]

Immunity Law Upheld

The Supreme Court, by a 7-2 ruling Mar. 26, upheld the constitutionality of the Immunity Act of 1954 under which the Govt. may force witnesses to testify in security cases by promising them immunity from prosecution. The decision upheld the contempt conviction & 6-month sentence imposed on ex-Treasury aide William Ludwig Ullman, who had invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to answer questions before a federal grand jury investigating espionage.

Justice Felix Frankfurter's majority opinion held that the "sole concern" of the 5th Amend.'s privilege against self-incrimination was "with the danger to a witness forced to give testimony leading to the infliction of 'penalties affixed to the criminal acts.'" But "immunity displaces the danger," and "once the reason for the privilege ceases, the privilege ceases," Frankfurter said. Justices Douglas & Black dissented. Douglas said "the Constitution places the right of silence beyond the reach of the Govt." [See Vol. XV, p. 234A1]

Reds Plan More Open Action

The U.S. Communist Party was planning to cut "underground operations" and "come out into a more open activity," according to testimony given by FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover Feb. 1 and released by a House Appropriations subcommittee Mar. 19. Hoover said the Communists thought they could do this because of "the general political atmosphere created as a result of the Geneva conference & what they characterize as a growing understanding of communism in this country." Hoover reported that the FBI was keeping "abreast" of Red underground "colonization of strategic defense industries," which the Communists thought was being done secretly. He said open CP membership totaled 22,289, including 11,000 in New York, 3,022 in California. [See Vol. XV, p. 425B-C1]

(Subversive Activities Control Board member Harry P. Cain told reporters in New York Feb. 22 that the spread of subversion in the U.S. had been "vastly overrated." He said that as a Senator prior to 1950, "I made my share" of unsubstantiated loyalty charges and had believed subversion to be more widespread than he later found it. Cain told the N. Y. Civil Liberties Union later Feb. 22 that unjust security procedures injured many innocent people and caused growing unrest throughout the U.S. He said there were "many justifiable instances" for invoking the 5th Amend. and that he would invoke it "myself if I thought [a Congressional] committee was trying to get me to strangle myself with my tongue.") [See p. 38C3] (The SACB Jan. 21 refused a Justice Dept. request that Cain be disqualified, on grounds of prejudice, from presiding at hearings of Communist-front charges against the Washington Pension Union.) [See Vol. XV, p. 425B-C2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Desegregation Issue. Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., 27, pastor of the Dexter Ave. (Negro) Baptist Church in Montgomery, Ala. & pres. of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., was found guilty by Circuit Judge Eugene Carter in Montgomery Mar. 22 of having conspired illegally to boycott the city's segregated busses. King was fined $500 (or 140 days in jail) & assessed $500 in costs (or 246 days in jail). Sentence was suspended pending King's appeal to the Ala. Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Carter upheld the state's contention that the MIA, under King's leadership, had conceived & directed the bus boycott and that once the boycott began, King found he had "started a fire he couldn't stop." Cases of 89 other Negroes arrested over the boycott were continued pending outcome of King's appeal. [See p. 85F3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower, in a statement made at his news conference Mar. 14, asked that the school desegregation issue be approached with "moderation" but with "determination to make progress." At his news conference Mar. 21, he defended the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution as "basic law" and said it was "incumbent on all the South to show some progress" in complying with the court's school desegregation ruling. [See pp. 68F1, 54F3, 85D3, 84A1]

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Amer. Assn. of University Professors' special study committee headed by Prof. Bentley Glass of Johns Hopkins U. recommended Mar. 21 the censure of 5 colleges & universities for violations of academic freedom. The committee named the U. of Calif., Ohio State U., Rutgers U., Temple U. & Jefferson Medical College as institutions that had fired faculty members for pleading the 5th Amend. before Congressional investigating committees and refusing to sign loyalty oaths. Use of the 5th Amend. in itself did not justify dismissal, the report stated, and a professor should be judged by his classroom fitness. (The report also observed that Communist Party membership was "difficult to ascertain," that "simple membership in the party has not yet been clearly defined as illegal," and that "the influence of the academic community should . . . be directed against the proscription of membership in a movement which needs to be kept in view rather than driven underground.") The committee commended Cornell U., Harvard U., Johns Hopkins U., U. of Chicago, Mass. Inst. of Technology & Sarah Lawrence College for defense of academic freedom. Ohio State Pres. Howard L. Bevis protested Mar. 22 that the committee had published its findings without consulting the university & without many of the facts. Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, U. of Calif. president, declared

Mar. 22 that back pay already had been granted to teachers reinstated after dismissal—a point in question when the report was drafted. Members of the committee besides Chrmn. Glass: AAUP gen. secy. Dr. Ralph F. Fuchs, Dr. Robert K. Carr of Dartmouth, Dr. Douglas B. Maggs of Duke, Dr. Glenn R. Morrow of U. of Pa., Dr. Talcott Parsons of Harvard, Dr. Russell N. Sullivan of U. of Ill., Dr. Geo. C. Wheeler of U. of N. D. [See Vol. XV, p. 329C2]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. The Education Ministry announced Mar. 21 that schools would remain closed until Apr. 15 as a result of the continued polio epidemic. [See p. 94C3] . . . Dr. Eduardo Augusto Garcia, Amb. to the Org. of Amer. States, announced Mar. 25 in New York that Argentina had ratified the OAS Charter and the inter-American agreement on extradition. Garcia said that signing of the extradition pact was not retroactive and would have no effect on ex-Pres. Juan D. Perón. . . . Dr. Jeronimo Remorino, Forgn. Minister under the Perón regime who was excommunicated last year for anti-clerical activity, has been readmitted to the Catholic Church, it was disclosed in Vatican City Mar. 26. [See Vol. XV, p. 289F3]

Bolivia. A 40-yr. contract between the Bolivian Govt. & the Gulf Oil Corp. was signed in La Paz Mar. 26 to form the Bolivia Gulf Oil Co. Gulf was to contribute $5 million of an initial $11 million investment in exchange for 70% of gross profits. [See p. 5F2] . . . New Cabinet announced Mar. 21 by Pres. Victor Paz Estenssoro: *Natl. Defense*—Brig. Gen. Julio Prado; *Education* — Fernando Diez de Medina; *Economy* — Alberto Arce Quiroga; *Mines*—Severo Vargas; *Labor*—Abel Ayoroa; *Rural Aff.*—Alvaro Perez del Castillo; *Information* — Marcial Tamayo. Holdovers from previous Cabt. included: *Interior*—Federico Fortun; *Forgn. Aff.*—Manual Barrau; *Finance*—Alberto Mendieta; *Agri.*—Alcibiades Velarde; *Public Health*—Juan Manuel Aramayo; *Public Works & Communications*—Angel Gomez. [See Vol. XII, p. 390N]

Brazil. The Govt. announced Mar. 22 that travelers from other American nations who stayed in the country for less than 30 days no longer needed visas. Return passage tickets & a valid passport were to be the only requirements. . . . Francisco Negrao de Lima was appointed Mayor of Rio de Janeiro Mar. 22 by Pres. Juscelino Kubitschek. [See p. 87D2]

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Chilean Govt. protested Mar. 21 establishment of 2 British bases in the Antarctic as "an open violation of Chilean sovereignty." [See p. 87F3] . . . **Colombian** newspaper *Informacion* of Bogotá failed to appear Mar. 21 after publishing a letter from exiled ex-Pres. Laureano Gomez which accused the Govt. of a "long series of political assassinations." [See p. 55G2] . . . **Ecuadoran** Presidential campaigning for the June election caused rioting by rival factions in Quito & Tulcan Mar. 24-25. Police reported one dead, 15 injured. [See Vol. XV, p. 162D2] . . . **Guatemalan** annual university student parade in Guatemala City Mar. 23 satirizing the Govt. & church ended with 24 people injured after homemade incendiary bombs had been hurled from rooftops on spectators below. [See p. 79G2]

DRAMA & BOOKS

Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences' 28th annual "Oscar" awards for 1955, made Mar. 21 in Hollywood & New York: best picture —*Marty*, produced by Harold Hecht & Burt Lancaster [see Vol. XV, p. 151E2]; starring performances—actor Ernest Borgnine in *Marty*, actress Anna Magnani in *The Rose Tattoo* [see Vol. XV, p. 427F2]; supporting performances—actor Jack Lemmon in *Mr. Roberts*, actress Jo Van Fleet in *East of Eden;* direction — Delbert

Wide World

MAGNANI BORGNINE

Mann for *Marty;* forgn. language film—*Samurai* (Japanese); original motion picture story—Daniel Fuchs for *Love Me or Leave Me;* screenplay —Paddy Chayefsky for *Marty;* story & screenplay — William Ludwig & Sonya Levien for *Interrupted Melody;* cinematography—James Wong Howe for *The Rose Tattoo;* song—*Love is a Many Splendored Thing*, by Sammy Fain & Paul Francis Webster; feature documentary—*Helen Keller in Her Story*, produced by Nancy Hamilton; documentary short subject—Walt Disney's *Men Against the Arctic.* [See Vol. XV, p. 103B1]

NEW BOOKS

Helen Keller: Sketch for a Portrait. By Van Wyck Brooks. New interpretation of blind-deaf girl who had Victorian faith & standards. Mar. 23. BOMC Apr. co-selection. (Dutton, 166 pp., $3)†

One Man's Africa. By John Seymour. Young Englishman who has farmed, mined & fished in South Africa says it is fine country for white people. Mar. 19. (John Day, 225 pp., $4)†

Ten Days in August. By Bernard Frizell. Liberation of Paris in 1944. Mar. 27. (Simon & Schuster, 309 pp. $3.95)*

The Theme Is Freedom. By John Dos Passos. Selections from author's reportorial writings dealing with current scene. Mar. 26. (Dodd, Mead, 262 pp., $3.50)†

Two Worlds: An Edinburgh Jewish Childhood. By David Daiches. Cambridge U. lecturer & critic, son of Chief Rabbi of Scotland, tells of life as Scot & Jew. Mar. 23. (Harcourt, Brace, 192 pp., $3.50)†

Your Own Beloved Sons. By Thomas Anderson. Account of Korean combat from viewpoints of 5 men on patrol. Mar. 23. (Random House, 230 pp., $3.50)*

* Fiction. † Non-fiction. § First figure—favorable reviews in major N.Y.C. dailies; 2d—mixed; d—unfavorable.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Little Glass Clock. Boudoir comedy by Hugh Mills set in 18th-century France. Staged by Alan Schneider. Presented by Richard Aldrich, Richard Myers & Julius Fleishmann. With Eva Gabor, Reginald Gardiner, Douglas Watson, Bramwell Fletcher. Mar. 26 at John Golden. Closed Mar. 31 after 8 performances. (0-0-7)§

Mr. Wonderful. Sammy Davis Jr., in title role of musical comedy about the rise of young performer. Book by Jos. Stein & Will Glickman. Music & lyrics by Jerry Bock, Larry Holofcener & Geo. Weiss. Presented by Jule Styne, Geo. Gilbert & Lester Osterman Jr. Staged by Jack Donohue. With Will Mastin, Sammy Davis Sr., Jack Carter, Pat Marshall, Hal Loman, Chita Rivera, Olga James. Mar. 22 at Broadway. (1-5-1)§

Closed

The Chalk Garden, Mar. 31 (181 performances).

OBITUARIES

Dr. Allan Abbott, 80, prof. emeritus, of Teachers Coll. (Columbia U.), founder of Natl. Council of Teachers of English; Mar. 21 in N.Y.

William H. Cane, 81, Yonkers (N.Y.) Raceway pres., ex-owner Good Time Park (Goshen, N.Y.) who built up Hambletonian as foremost harness-racing classic; Mar. 25 in Miami Beach, Fla. [See Vol. VII, p. 428P]

Otway Hebron Chalkley, 72, ex-pres. of Philip Morris, Inc., cigarette mfrs.; Mar. 22 on farm in Gloucester Co., Va.

Maj. Louis Cukela, 67, ret. USMC officer who twice won Congressional Medals of Honor for heroism in World War I; Mar. 21 in Bethesda, Md.

Mrs. Josephine Murphy Culbertson, 57, ex-wife of late Ely Culbertson [see Vol. XV, p. 427C3] who helped him develop his contract bridge system; Mar. 23 in New York of stroke.

Thomas De Hartmann, 70, Russian-born pianist-composer; Mar. 26 in Princeton, N. J. of heart attack.

Mort Dixon, 64, song lyricist (*Marching Along Together, That Old Gang of Mine, River Stay Way From My Door, I Found a Million Dollar Baby in a Five & Ten Cent Store,* many other popular hits since 1920s); Mar. 23 in Bronxville, N. Y.

Dr. Edward G. Dolan, 67, ex-dentist, Register of the U.S. Treas. 1937-53; Mar. 21 in Shelton, Conn.

Michael Foster, 54, author of 1937 best-selling novel *American Dream,* co-author *Gone With The Wind* screenplay; Mar. 25 in Reno (heart attack).

Dr. Albert Mathias Friend Jr., 62, Byzantine art expert, prof. of Art & Archeology at Princeton U.; Mar. 23 in Princeton, N. J.

Rear Adm. Alexander Hadjikiriakos, 82, leader in bringing Greece over to Allied side in 1916, forcing abdication of King Constantine & changing Greece from monarchy to republic; Mar. 25 in Athens.

Rev. Dr. Edgard DeWitt Jones, 79, Lincoln scholar, ex-pres. Fed. Council of Churches of Christ in Amer., advocate of unification of Christian denominations; Mar. 26 in Detroit.

George Camp Keiser, 55, founder of Middle East Inst.; Mar. 23 in Washington.

Maj. Gen. Eduardo A. Lonardi, 59, who led Argentine revolt against Juan Perón in Sept. 1955, was himself ousted by Maj. Gen. Aramburu 2 mos. later; Mar. 22 in Buenos Aires of

influenza & lung congestion after surgery in U.S. [See p. 5D2]

Robert Newton, 50, British film actor (*Oliver Twist, Maj. Barbara, Odd Man Out*); Mar. 25 in Beverly Hills, Calif. of heart ailment.

Dr. William Fletcher Russell, 65, pres. Teachers Coll. (Columbia U.) 1927-54, deputy dir. of U.S. Intl. Cooperation Admin. in charge of technical-aid training program; Mar. 26 in Washington of heart attack.

George Sarton, 71, Belgian-born Harvard science historian, author of *Introduction to the History of Science;* Mar. 22 in Cambridge, Mass.

Archbishop Spyridon Vlachlos, 82, Greek Orthodox primate, chrmn. Panhellenic Com. for Union of Cyprus with Greece; Mar. 21, Athens. [See p. 90F3]

Jonkheer Dr. F. Beelaerts Van Blokland, 84, vice-pres. Netherlands State Council, Forgn. Min. 1927-33; Mar. 27 in The Hague.

Sir Edmund Taylor Whittaker, 82, British philosopher & astronomer, mathematics prof. at Edinburgh U. 1912-46; Mar. 24 in Edinburgh, Scot.

Raymond E. Willis, 80, U.S. senator (R.) from Indiana 1941-47, ex-newspaperman; Mar. 21 in Angola, Ind.

Charles H. Worcester, 91, lumber & paper products dealer, art collector who gave Chicago Art Inst. 70 paintings in 1947 valued at $3-$4 million; Mar. 23 in Chicago.

Dr. Yang Yung-ching, 64, ex-pres. Soochow U. (deposed by Chinese Communists), teacher at Bowdoin U. & Duke U. in U.S. during Japanese occupation of China; death in Shanghai Mar. 6 reported Mar. 27.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto Racing: Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina & Eugenio Castellotti of Italy won the Fla. Grand Prix sportcar endurance race in Sebring, Fla. Mar. 24 by driving a Ferrari 1,088.8 mi. in 12 hrs. [See Vol. XV, p. 308D1] . . . **Basketball:** San Francisco* defeated Iowa, 83-71, in Evanston, Ill. Mar. 23 for the NCAA championship (San Francisco's 55th consecutive victory) [see p. 180C2]. Louisville defeated Dayton, 93-80, in the intercollegiate Natl. Invitation Tourney finals in New York Mar. 24 [see Vol. XV, p. 95G3]. Buchan Bakers of Seattle defeated Phillips Oilers of Bartlesville, Okla., 59-57, in the natl. AAU tourney finals in Denver Mar. 24. The West defeated the East, 74-62, in the Shrine Hospitals All-Star collegiate game in Kansas City Mar. 26. [See Vol. XV, p. 104B1] . . . **Boxing:** Raul (Raton) Macias of Mexico, 117 ¾ lb., knocked out Leo Espinosa of the Philippines in the 10th round in Mexico City Mar. 25 to retain the world bantamwt. title. [See Vol. XV, p. 203G3] . . . **Court Tennis:** Alastair B. Martin of Glen Head, N.Y. & Northrup Knox of Buffalo, N.Y. won the U.S. amateur tourney in Philadelphia Mar. 24. [See p. 80C2] . . . **Fencing:** Illinois team won the NCAA championship tourney in New York Mar. 23-24. [See p. 88G1] . . . **Golf:** Gardner Dickinson Jr. of Panama City Beach, Fla. won the $15,000 Miami Beach open Mar. 25, for $2,400 [see p. 96C2]. Judd Brumley of Greenville, Tenn. won the Amer. Sr. Golf Assn. amateur title in St. Augustine, Fla. Mar. 24. [See Vol. XV, p. 104C1] . . . **Gymnastics:** Illinois won the NCAA tourney in Chapel Hill, N.C. Mar. 24. [See Vol. XV, p. 104D1] . . . **Horse racing:** Mrs. Leonard Carver's E.S.B., David Dick up, won the 117th Grand Natl. steeplechase in Aintree, Eng. Mar. 24, for $24,416. Devon Loch, owned by Queen Mother Elizabeth, was leading when he slipped & fell 20 yds. from the finish [see Vol. XV, p. 104D1]. Needles, owned by Jackson Dudley & Bonnie Heath and ridden by Dave Erb, won the $145,400 Florida Derby Mar. 24 at Gulfstream (Hallandale, Fla.), for $95,200 [see p. 72A2]. The French horse Gelinotte, driven by Charlie Mills, won the trotting Grand Prix of Agnano in Naples Mar. 25, for $33,300. . . . **Ice hockey:** Montreal defeated New York, 4 games to one, Mar. 20-27 and Detroit defeated Toronto, 4 games to 2, Mar. 20-29 in the NHL Stanley Cup semifinal playoffs. [See p. 96F1] . . . **Rowing:** Cambridge defeated Oxford in their 102d crew race on the Thames in London Mar. 24. [See Vol. XV, p. 104E1] . . . **Skiing:** Denver U. won the NCAA team championship at Winter Park, Colo. Mar. 25 [see Vol. XV, p. 80A2]. Christian Pravda of Sun Valley, Ida. won the men's downhill, slalom & combined titles, Sally Deaver of Philadelphia the same 3 events for women in the Harriman Cup races at Sun Valley Mar. 24-25. [See pp. 47C3, 32D2; Vol. XV, 104F1] . . . **Tennis:** Herb Flam of Berkeley, Calif. defeated Vic Seixas to win the Good Neighbor tourney singles in Miami Mar. 25. Lew Hoad of Australia won men's singles, Angela Mortimer of England women's singles in the Alexandria (Egypt) tourney Mar. 24. Budge Patty & Shirley Bloomer of Britain won the Cannes intl. singles tourneys Mar. 27. [See pp. 72B2, 56C1] . . . **Track:** Ted Wheeler of Iowa won the Banker's Mile and Harrison Dillard tied his own indoor world record of 7.1 sec. for the 60-yd. high hurdles in the *Chicago Daily News* relays Mar. 24. [See pp. 96D2, 64G1] . . . **Wrestling:** Oklahoma A&M won the NCAA team title in Stillwater, Okla. Mar. 24. [See Vol. XV, p. 104B2]

*U.S. college All-American team chosen by sportswriters & sportcasters in UP poll reported Mar. 7: Bill Russell & K. C. Jones of San Francisco, Si Green of Duquesne, Robin Freeman of Ohio State, Darrell Floyd of Furman.

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. 36 percons died in a landslide touched off by heavy rains Mar. 25 in Santos, Brazil. [See p. 88F2] . . . 35 persons were killed and 60 others injured when a holiday crowd celebrating Pakistan's inaugural day Mar. 23 [see p. 99G3] stampeded on a railway overpass bridge in Rawalpindi, Punjab (Pakistan). [See p. 64F2]

Crime. A federal grand jury indicted 8 persons in New York Mar. 27 on charges of possessing & transporting $47,000 worth of stolen woolen goods. Morris Gastwirth & George Efron, partners in Gastwirth Bros., Philadelphia children's coat mfrs., were accused of buying woolens stolen from Packard Mills, Webster, Mass., at half the market price. Others indicted: Tulio Ralph Perrone, Thos. Rocco Lobasso, Nathan Goldberg, Irving Wilson, Renato Manente, Sam Rich, all of New York. . . . Socialite Robert Henry Schlesinger, 38, son of Countess Mona Bismarck (ex-Mrs. Harrison Williams), was sentenced Mar. 21 in New York to 5-10 yrs. in prison on charges of having duped 3 businessmen into investing $333,000 in a non-existent Louisiana oil syndicate. [See Vol. XV, p. 196G2] . . . Richard Kluckhohn, 21, son of Harvard anthropologist Dr. Clyde K. M. Kluckhohn, was sentenced to 1-2 yrs. in prison Mar. 26 in Raleigh, N.C., on a charge of involuntary manslaughter in the pistol slaying of Bernice Seawell. Kluckhohn had appealed his previous 5-10 yr. sentence. [See Vol. XV, p. 212D2] . . . Frank A. Lilly, 56, of Edgewater, Md., ex-supplies buyer for the Fed. Bureau of Narcotics, was indicted Mar. 26 in Washington on federal charges of issuing $30,000 worth of false purchase orders to obtain cash from suppliers. . . . FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover told a House Appropriations Subcom. Feb. 1 (testimony made public Mar. 19) that an estimated 2,255,000 major crimes were committed in 1955, ½% less than 1954 (first drop since 1947). He said that crime had cost the nation $20 billion or $477 per family during 1955.

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Herman H. Field, 46, imprisoned in Poland 1949-55 after he had gone to East Europe to search for his brother, Noel, arrived in New York Mar. 27 aboard the *Queen Mary* with his wife & 2 children. [See Vol. XV, p. 343D3] . . . **Lauchlin B. Currie,** ex-White House aide, was reported by the U.S. State Dept. Mar. 26 to have automatically lost his U.S. citizenship after being out of the country for 5 yrs. Currie, a Canadian by birth, had gone to Colombia in 1950 to operate a cattle ranch & other businesses, had married Elvira Miesner, a Colombian, & applied for Colombian citizenship. [See Vol. XIV, p. 92F3].

Married: Actor Jean Pierre Aumont, 44, to Italian actress Marisa Pavan, 23; Mar. 27 in Santa Barbara, Calif. (his 2nd). [See Vol. XI, p. 296D] . . . Actress Rita Gam, 27, to Thomas Henry Guinzberg, 29, son of Viking Press pres. Harold K. Guinzberg; Mar. 24 in New York (her 2nd) . . . Screenwriter Niven Busch, 52, to socialite Carmencita Baker, 28; Mar. 17 in San Francisco (his 4th). [See Vol. XII, p. 384P] . . . Pat Ward (Sandra Wisotsky), 22, chief prosecution witness against Minot F. (Mickey) Jelke [see Vol. XV, p. 112G2], to N.Y. atty. Delavan Smith, 35; Mar. 24, in Greenwich, Conn.

Birthdays: Conductor Arturo Toscanini was 89 Mar. 25. [See Vol. XV, p. 435D3] . . . South Korean pres. Syngman Rhee was 81 Mar. 26. He accepted the ROK Liberal Party nomination Mar. 23 for a 3d term. [See Vol. XV, p. 270B-C3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LABOR

AFL-CIO Council. The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Miami Beach Feb. 6-14, voted Feb. 13 to press for "substantial" wage & welfare increases in 1956. It also called for: (a) lower taxes for low & middle income groups, higher levies on the rich & big corporations; (b) a rehabilitation program for distressed communities; (c) a $1.25-an-hr. federal minimum wage with coverage to more workers; (d) more federal aid for education, housing, roads & hospitals; (e) federal aid to small farmers. The council Feb. 6 authorized financial & organizational aid to the Hotel & Restaurant Workers in their 10-month strike of Miami Beach hotels. The AFL-CIO's Political Education Com. Feb. 8 disclosed plans for record political expenditures to be financed by voluntary $1 contributions by union members (since there was no law against raising or spending money this way). AFL-CIO unions were expected to provide money from their treasuries for "political education." The political meeting was boycotted by Dave Beck, Teamster pres., & by Maurice A. Hutcheson, Carpenters pres. The council Feb. 10 urged greater U.S. participation in the UN Intl. Labor Org.* The council voted Feb. 13 to create a special committee to settle jurisdictional disputes in organizing non-union workers. The airline industry—in which the railway clerk, machinist, airline pilot, transport worker, teamster & flight engineer unions clashed—was chosen as the first field in which the new committee would operate. The council Feb. 14 adopted a resolution against federal aid to schools that contiuue segregation. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany Feb. 14 assailed Adlai E. Stevenson for allegedly "run[ning] away" from the desegregation question. (Stevenson immediately sent Meany a wire denying that his stand meant "running away" or postponing the problem "forever.") [See p. 68B-F3] (John Herling, editor of a Washington labor letter, released at the meeting Feb. 7 a survey of 400 union leaders which indicated that 89% would vote for Stevenson against Pres. Eisenhower.)

(Meany & NAM Exec. Com. Chrmn. Charles R. Sligh Jr. met in Washington for coexistence talks Feb. 23, but the discussion was ended after they failed to agree on union security—their first topic [see Vol. XV, pp. 401B3, 425D3]. The NAM directors, at a Boca Raton, Fla. meeting, urged Feb. 10 that legislation be adopted "to protect employes, employers & the general public from the gross abuses of power by unions." Among "abuses" it listed: enforced union membership, "coercion by violence, retaliation, threats or boycotts," "work limitations, featherbedding," "concentration of power in labor organizations, which enables them to control the labor supply of some industries & to dictate labor-management relations on an industry-wide basis," "misuse of union funds for political purposes," partisan political activities by unions.)

Longshoremen. Ex-Fed. Judge Simon H. Rifkind, sitting as a special N.Y. State Supreme Court referee, ruled Jan. 10 that the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., ILA president Capt. William V. Bradley and ILA general organizer Thomas (Teddy) Gleason were guilty of civil & criminal contempt of court for conducting a N.Y. strike in Sept. 1955 in violation of court order. Rifkind simultaneously acquitted ILA Exec. Vice Pres. Patrick J. (Packy) Connolly & Actg. ILA N.Y. Dist. Council Pres. Fred R. Field Jr. of contempt charges. Rifkind recommended Feb. 28 that Bradley be fined $250 on each of 4 criminal contempt counts (total fine $1,000) and sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment on each count but that the jail sentences on 3 of the counts be suspended. Rifkind proposed a $250 fine & 15-day suspended term for Gleason on his single criminal contempt count. In addition, Rifkind recommended that Bradley, Gleason & the ILA be fined $250 each plus costs & expenses on the civil count and that the union be fined $1,250 on criminal charges. [See Vol. XV, 304F2-B3] . . . Bradley announced Feb. 23 that the ILA would oust any longshoremen who refused to get port security clearance from the Coast Guard. This announcement was made after a disclosure that 13 permanently-registered workers had been denied clearance. . . . The Supreme Court Feb. 27 reinstated the conviction of ex-ILA Pres. Joseph P. Ryan, 71, on charges of accepting $2,500 from employers of ILA members. [See Vol. XV, p. 345E3] . . . A federal grand jury in New York Feb. 23 indicted ILA Exec. Vice Pres. Connolly on charges of evading $3,251 in federal taxes on allegedly unreported income of $12,050 in 1949-51. . . . The N.J. Supreme Court Mar. 5 unanimously upheld a lower court ruling which barred James Calabrese from taking office (to which he was elected in 1954) as ILA Local 1247 secy.-treasurer on grounds he once had been convicted of a felony. This conviction disqualified him under the law that created the bi-state Waterfront Comm. of N.Y. Harbor.

*The Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. board of directors, meeting in Boca Raton, Fla., called Feb. 9 for the U.S. to quit the ILO. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce board Jan. 28 criticized the ILO for allegedly disseminating "statist & Socialist ideologies & propaganda" & for "undue interference with the internal affairs of nations." William L. McGrath, U.S. employer delegate to the ILO, disclosed Jan. 10 that he had urged Pres. Eisenhower to end U.S. participation in the agency because, he charged, it gave Communist countries virtual domination of a committee investigating Govt. control of workers' & employers' organizations. McGrath's charges were dismissed by U.S. employe delegate George P. Delaney as loaded with "distortions & absurdities." Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell Jan. 11 backed continued U.S. participation. [See Vol. XV, pp. 162F2, 155C2]

LABOR STATISTICS

	Jan.	Dec. '55	Jan. '55
Population†	*166,738	*166,512	*163,930
Labor force†	*68,691	*69,512	*66,700
Civilian†	*65,775	*66,592	*63,497
Employed†	*62,891	*64,165	*60,150
Agricultural†	*5,635	*5,884	*5,297
Nonagricultural§	*49,541	*51,229	*47,741
Manufacturing§	*16,798	*17,009	*15,925
Govt.§	*6,998	*7,340	*6,835
Unemployed†	*2,885	*2,427	*3,347
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.§	40.6	41.3	40.2
Avg. weekly mfg. pay	$78.36	$79.71	$73.97

*In thousands †Census Bureau §Bur. of Labor Statistics

Military Personnel. Maj. Gen. James E. Briggs, AF Asst. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air Operations, was named Mar. 7 to succeed Lt. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon as supt. of the AF Academy Aug. 1. [See Vol. XIV, p. 394B1] . . . Lt. Gen Henry I. Hodes, 57, 7th Army cmndr. in Europe, was appointed Mar. 8 as cmndr.-in-chief of the U.S. Army in Europe effective May 31, following retirement of Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, 57 (announced Feb. 29). [See Vol. XIV, p. 424B1] . . .Gen. Willard G. Wyman was appointed cmndr. of the Continental Army Command Feb. 28 to succeed Gen. John E. Dahlquist, retired. [See Vol. XIV, p. 393F3] . . . Retirement of Adm. Arthur D. Struble, U.S. Eastern Sea Frontier Cmndr. who headed the Inchon invasion in the Korean War, was announced by the Navy Feb. 9. [See Vol. XII, p. 159M] . . . Adm. Roscoe F. Good, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics, was named Feb. 8 to succeed Vice Adm. William M. Callaghan as cmndr. of naval forces in the Far East. . . . Rear Adm. James Harmon Thatch Jr., 55, chief of staff to the Supreme Allied Cmndr. Atlantic (Adm. Jerauld Wright), was appointed Feb. 24 to head the Military Sea Transportation Service succeeding Vice Adm. Francis C. Denebrink, who was named Dep. Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics.

FOREIGN

Australian Waterside Workers Fed. returned to work Feb. 15 after a 23-day strike in all Australian ports. The union agreed to resubmit wage claims to arbitration on assurance that work rules would not be changed to compensate for raises. [See p. 15D1] . . . **British** Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden announced Mar. 8 that security regulations affecting Govt. employes would be strengthened to detect Communist sympathizers, excessive drinkers, narcotics addicts & homosexuals [see pp. 49F3-50C2; Vol. XV, 386G3]. A Govt-appointed study committee reported Jan. 25 that it had found no evidence of extravagance in use of money or manpower & no lowering of the quality of service performed by physicians due to the Natl. Health Service [see Vol. XIV, p. 21G3]. Defense Min. Sir Walter Monckton disclosed Feb. 28 that the British Govt. was drafting plans to evacuate 12 million persons (¼ the British population) from potential target areas in event of war with nuclear weapons. [See Vol. XV, pp. 57C1, 10C2] . . . **Cambodian** King Norodom Suramarit's formal coronation was held Mar. 5 in Phnompenh. The crown was conferred by his son & predecessor, Premier Norodom Sihanouk. [See Vol. XV, p. 312F3] . . . **Canadian** Govt. estimated Jan. 7 that 100,000 immigrants entered Canada in

1955—30% less than in 1954 [see Vol. XIV, p. 270B1]. A 148-day strike by the United Auto Workers against Gen. Motors of Canada ended Feb. 13 when the company granted wage increases to total 18¢ an hr. in 2 yrs. and 50% of the cost of workers' unemployment & health insurance [see Vol. XV, p. 208D2]. The Govt. estimated Mar. 2 that the 1955 Canadian wheat crop totaled 494,116,000 bu. valued at $556,270,000 (vs. 308,909,000 bu., $349,570,000 in 1954). A Czech Govt. trade delegation signed an agreement in Ottawa Mar. 7 to buy 3,700,000 to 11,840,000 bu. (value $5-17 million) of Canadian wheat during the next year. [See p. 15C1] . . . **Indian** diplomat V. K. Krishna Menon was granted Cabinet rank Feb. 3 as Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru's chief aide on foreign policy. [See Vol. XV, p. 391A1] . . . **Iranian** Govt. Mar. 1 ordered Maj. Anatoli I. Kuznetsov, asst. military attaché of the Soviet Embassy in Teheran, to leave the country after he was arrested with an Iranian AF officer in an automobile in which secret documents about Iranian military gasoline & supply dumps were found [see p. 51A3]. The Shah & Empress of Iran arrived in New Delhi Feb. 16 for a week's formal visit. . . . **Israeli** Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion was upheld Feb. 13 by the Knesset (Parlt.), 58-29, in his refusal to grant Govt.-employed doctors & other professionals more than 60% of a pay raise they were promised last year. Professionals had struck (doctors treating only emergency cases at hospitals) for the full increase on grounds that their salaries (averaging 1.8 times those of laborers) were inadequate. Ben-Gurion promised to complete the promised raise in 1958 if Israel "is at peace." Justice Min. Pinhas Rosen, Leftist Liberal Progressive Party chrmn., resigned from the Cabinet Feb. 7 in support of professionals. [See pp. 75C2, 59D2] . . . **Japan** & South Korea resumed trade Jan. 1 when South Korea lifted a trade ban imposed in Aug. 1955 on grounds that Japan was negotiating for trade with North Korea [see Vol. XV, p. 199D2; Vol. XIV, 258E3]. The Govt. reported Feb. 25 that Japan's population Oct. 1, 1955, totaled 89,275,529 (242.3 a sq. mi.) [see Vol. XIII, p. 444D1]. Japan signed an agreement Feb. 10 to buy $65,800,000 million worth of U.S. surplus agricultural products and receive free $15,000,000 worth of wheat & milk for school lunches. [See Vol. XV, p. 383F3] . . . **South Viet Nam** Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem's supporters won 112 of 123 seats in the country's first Natl. Assembly election Mar. 5 [see Vol. XV, p. 351A3]. The new Assembly sent the SEATO Council a message Mar. 8 that it did not consider the Geneva Indo-China Armistice terms binding on South Viet Nam because they had not been reached with the consent of the Viet Namese people & were "against [Viet Namese] will & interest." [See p. 74G1] The South Viet Namese Govt. announced Feb. 19 that its army had taken over hq. of the Cao Dai sect in Tay Ninh, 40 mi. n.w. of Saigon, at request of leaders of the sect [see Vol. XV, p. 107G1]. France, bound by the Indo-Chinese Armistice to withdraw its remaining forces whenever South Viet Nam requested, announced Feb. 21 that a request from Diem for full withdrawal had been received & would be granted. [See Vol. XV, p. 232D2] . . . **Spanish** Govt. announced Mar. 4 a 20% nationwide increase in wages effective Apr. 1 and an additional 7.5% wage increase in October. The Govt. charged Feb. 25 that political riots by students in Madrid Feb. 9 had been fomented by Communists & directed from the Soviet Embassy in Paris. A report Feb. 26 by Jesus Diaz Montero, Falange party chief in Madrid, to party leaders said plans to restore the monarchy were causing "political ferment" in Spain. Diaz demanded liberal social & economic reforms as necessary to satisfy the Spanish people. [See p. 62F1-A2] . . . **USSR** work week was cut to 46 hrs. by elimination of 2 Saturday working hours by a Govt. order issued Mar. 8 [see p. 49F2]. The Govt. announced Mar. 3 that the Bostandyk district of southern Kazakhstan had been transferred to the Uzbek Republic. French ex-Pres. Vincent Auriol, in a meeting with Soviet Forgn. Min. V. M. Molotov in Moscow Mar. 10, submitted a list of French World War II PWs still held in the USSR and asked that they be returned to France [see p. 74E1]. Rights to American manufacture of a high-speed oil well turbodrill developed by the Soviet oil industry were obtained by Dresser Industries of Dallas, Tex., under an agreement signed in Moscow Mar. 2 by its exec. vice pres., J. B. O'Connor, & Soviet Forgn. Trade Min. Ivan G. Kabanov. [See p. 58B3] . . . **West German** Govt. reported Feb. 6 that unemployed in the republic totaled 1,252,730 Jan. 31 [see Vol. XV, p. 53E2]. Dr. Wilhelm Haas presented his credentials as Federal German Ambassador to the USSR in Moscow Mar. 12. [See Vol. XV, p. 397F3]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Rainmaking by seeding clouds with dry ice or silver iodide was found to have increased precipitation by 9%-17% in 6 western U.S. areas and by 18% in the Tri-County area of Oregon, Pres. Eisenhower's Com. on Weather Control reported Feb. 8. USN Capt. Howard T. Orville of Bendix Aviation's Friez Instrument Div., retired Navy meteorologist & committee chairman, said the committee had found during 2 yrs. of study that "amazing" future results might be achieved in weather control. The committee asked that its work be extended 2 more yrs. [See Vol. XIII, p. 273A1] . . . **Massachusetts'** 6-mo. ban on mass inoculations with Salk polio vaccine was lifted Jan. 10 by the state Polio Advisory Comm. [See p. 94E3; Vol. XV, 283E1] . . . **Alcoholics** in the U.S. totaled 4,589,000 (705,000 women) in 1953, Yale U. Center of Alcohol Studies estimated Jan. 4. [See Vol. XV, p. 227C1]

Georgia Legislature completed passage Feb. 1 of a bill, sponsored by Gov. Marvin Griffin, making newspapers circulating in more than one county open to suit for libel in any county where circulation exceeded 50. [See p. 69D2] . . . **Colorado** Supreme Court ruled Feb. 27 that a lower-court judge should decide whether to permit newspaper, TV & radio coverage of a trial in his court, and that no witness or juror should be photographed or forced to take part in a courtroom broadcast "over his expressed objection." [See Vol. XV, pp. 412E2, 127F1] . . . **Chicago** Negro weekly *Chicago Defender* became Feb. 6 a daily tabloid offering general as well as special Negro community news coverage.

Howard Hughes Jan. 5 bought back from Gen. Teleradio for $12 million 2 new unreleased films from RKO Radio pictures (*The Conqueror, Jet Pilot*). [See Vol. XV, p. 243B1] . . . **Delbert Mann** received the Screen Directors Guild of Amer. award in Los Angeles Jan. 29 for best 1955 film direction for *Marty*. [See p. 103B2] . . . **British Film Academy** awards in London Feb. 12 for 1955: best film shown in Britain —*Richard II;* best starring performances—Sir Laurence Olivier in *Richard II*, actress Katie Johnson in *The Ladykillers;* best by foreign actor—Ernest Borgnine in *Marty* (U.S.). [See p. 103B2] . . . **Best feature film** of 1955 as selected Mar. 4 by *Film Daily's* annual poll of movie critics: *Mr. Roberts*. . . . **Mary Pickford,** to be 63 Apr. 8, sold her 25% interest in United Artists (estimated value $3 million) to UA bd. chrmn. Robt. S. Benjamin & his associates Feb. 23. [See Vol. XV, p. 71B1] . . . **J. K. Lilly collection** of rare books & manuscripts valued at $5 million was presented to Indiana U. Jan. 6. . . . **Original manuscripts** by the German poet Heinrich Heine numbering 3,702 items was revealed Feb. 17 to have been found in a Chase Manhattan Bank vault in New York. They had been brought to the U.S. secretly in 1939 by persons who feared that the Nazis would destroy them because Heine was a Jew. They were repurchased by the city of Duesseldorf, Heine's birthplace, for about $50,000. . . . **Austria's** leading music centers staged a national observance Jan. 27 of the 200th birthday anniversary of the composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

BUSINESS

Statistics. Major U.S. railroads' net income in 1955 was estimated at $917 million (up $240 million from 1954) by the Assn. of Amer. Railroads Feb. 9. [See Vol. XV, p. 94F2] . . . Manufacturers' sales in the U.S. totaled a record of $317 billion in 1955 (13% higher than in 1954), the Commerce Dept. reported Feb. 1. [See Vol. XV, p. 346F1] . . . Fed. Reserve Bd. reported Mar. 13 that an annual "consumer finances" survey of 2,800 families reflected optimism about business conditions during 1956. 9.6% of the families surveyed said they planned to buy houses this year, 8.2% planned to buy new cars, 7.2% planned to buy used cars, 28% planned to buy furniture or

household appliances, 22.6% planned home improvements, 40% reported earnings higher than a year ago. [See p. 23C1] . . . 1955 U.S. production reports: rayon & acetate 1,260,700,000 lbs., a 16% increase over 1954 (by Textile Economics Bureau Feb. 5); stainless steel—1,191,177 net ingot tons (record) vs. 925,021 in 1954 (by Amer. Iron & Steel Inst. Feb. 9) [see p. 6E-F1]; men's shirts—22,042,000 doz. (record) vs. 20,229,000 doz. in 1954 (by Natl. Assn. of Shirt, Pajama & Sportswear Mfrs. Feb. 3); piano sales—178,000 units (most since 1927) vs. 150,000 in 1954 (by Natl. Piano Mfrs. Assn. Feb. 3); newsprint (U.S. & Canada)—7,742,941 tons (7.6% over 1954), of which 5,368,149 tons were used by U.S. publishers (7.7% over 1954; reported by Newsprint Service Bureau & Amer. Nwspr. Pblshrs. Assn. Jan. 19) [see Vol. XV, p. 362D2]; retail food sales—$43.7 billion (5% over 1954; total U.S. food sales also increased 5% to $68 billion, represented 25% of U.S. consumer increase after taxes; reported by Grocery Mfrs. of Amer. Jan 18.) [See pp. 107G3-108A1, 38D2]

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Gruen Watch Co. announced Feb. 29 it had acquired 60% interest in L. E. Waterman Pen Co., Ltd., of Montreal (parent of U.S. & British Waterman Pen firms). . . . **Vick Chemical Co.'s** acquisition of Natl. Drug Co. was announced Feb. 6. . . . **Amer. Uranium Inst.** was organized in Denver Feb. 1 by about 200 uranium miners & processors to conduct a campaign to restore public confidence in legitimate uranium-mining stock. [See Vol. XV, p. 243C1] . . . **Housing loan terms** were eased Jan. 17 by the Fed. Housing Admin. & Vets. Admin. to permit a maximum repayment period of 30 yrs. (vs. a 25-yr. limit imposed last July) on loans guaranteed by the 2 agencies. [See Vol. XV, p. 258E2] . . . **North Amer. Airlines'** application for authority to begin immediately a transatlantic air coach service at 4¢ a passenger mi. (less than half the current fare) was rejected Feb. 1 by the CAB. It said a full study of the proposal & Presidential approval would be required. [See Vol. XV, p. 226B3]

World shipbuilding totals in 1955 (not including USSR, Red China, Poland) reported by Lloyds Register of Shipping (London) Feb. 21: 1,447 vessels totaling 5,316,742 gross tons, most in any peacetime year since 1930. Leading countries: U.K. 276 vessels, 1,473,937 tons; West Germany 389 vessels, 928,569 tons. Japan ranked 4th (167 vessels, 413,405 tons), the U.S. 11th (26 vessels, 73,004 tons). [See Vol. XV, p. 171A3] . . . **U.S. merchant fleet** in use Jan. 1 totaled 1,072 vessels of at least 1,000 gross tons, a decrease of 175 since Jan. 1, 1955, the Maritime Admin. reported Jan. 19. [See p. 6A2] . . . **Largest U.S. tanker,** the Cities Service *Baltimore* (32,650 tons), was launched Mar. 8 at Bethlehem Steel's Sparrows Point shipyard, Baltimore. . . . **Grace Line, Inc.,** signed an agreement with the Fed. Maritime Bd. Jan. 17 to replace its fleet of 2 passenger-cargo and 24 freighters & cargo-passenger vessels during the next 20 yrs. with new ships incorporating defense features. Total cost of the program: $286 million. The Govt. agreed to pay the cost of defense installations & reimburse Grace Line for extra expense incurred by having the ships built in American instead of foreign shipyards. [See Vol. XV, p. 224A3]

Hilton Hotels Corp., observing terms of a consent decree entered in Chicago federal court Feb. 6 to settle a civil anti-trust action, announced Feb. 29 the sale of its Roosevelt Hotel in New York & Mayflower Hotel in Washington to Hotel Corp. of Amer. [See Vol. XV, p. 434D1] . . . **Gen. Shoe Corp.,** in an anti-trust consent decree filed in federal court in Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 17, agreed to: dispose of holdings in other shoe firms within 2 yrs.; buy 20% of shoes sold through its retail outlets from other manufacturers during the next 5 yrs.; let small firms use its patents for reasonable royalties; acquire no additional shoe companies until Oct. 1, 1956 and get Govt. approval on any acquisitions thereafter until Feb. 16, 1961. [See Vol. XV, p. 258F3] . . . **Shubert** theater group agreed, under an anti-trust consent decree signed in federal court in New York Feb. 18, to sell or lease 12 theaters in 6 cities during the next 2 yrs. Jacob J. Shubert also agreed to sell his half interest in United Booking Office, Inc. [See Vol. XIII, p. 438E2] . . . **Western Union Telegraph Co.** announced Feb. 17 that American Securities Corp. (investment bankers) had agreed tentatively to buy its international cable system, which must be sold under terms of a 1943 act of Congress approving WU's merger with Postal Telegraph. [See Vol. III, p. 157F] . . . **6 rubber & oil firms** (Goodrich, Goodyear & Firestone rubber, Texas, Atlantic Refining & Shell oil) were charged with making illegal agreements for sale of tires & auto accessories at service stations under complaints filed by the Fed. Trade Comm. in Washington Jan. 12. [See Vol. VIII, p. 343A] . . . **Gen. Foods Co.** was ordered Feb. 29 by the FTC, in a decision based on the Robinson-Patman Act's provisions against discriminatory pricing, to discontinue a 10% discount on groceries it had given hotels, schools & hospitals (but not wholesalers) since 1946. . . . **J. P. Seeburg Corp.,** largest U.S. mfr. of coin-operated phonographs, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Chicago Mar. 2 on charges of anti-trust law violation in requiring that its distributors avoid competition with each other.

Embezzlements cost U.S. business firms about $500 million in 1955, Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md. (Baltimore) reported Jan. 10. [See Vol. XV, p. 324C3] . . . **Harolds Club** in Reno, Nev., regarded as the world largest gambling casino, was sold Mar. 1 to Morgan-Agostini Properties Co., San Francisco realty firm, by Harold, Raymond A. & Dorothy (ex-Mrs. Harold) Smith for $14 million. . . . **Zonite Products Corp.** of New Brunswick, N.J., changed its name to Chemway Corp. Mar. 1. . . . **Expansion** projects planned by U.S. chemical firms in 1956-57 were estimated by the Mfg. Chemists Assn. Jan. 30 at $1.6 billion. [See p. 23C1] . . . **Webb & Knapp** pres. William Zeckendorf disclosed in New York Mar. 5 that plans to erect a $100 million Palace of Progress over Pennsylvania Station (NYC) had been abandoned because of engineering difficulties. He announced an alternate plan for a 40-acre exposition area west of the station, estimated to cost $300-500 million. [See Vol. XV, p. 202C3] . . . **Harry Winston, Inc.,** NYC jewelers, received by transatlantic airmail from London Feb. 1 a 426-carat raw diamond (estimated value $1,500,000) purchased Jan. 27 from the Diamond Trading Co. The stone, found May 24, 1954 in the Premier Diamond Mine in Pretoria, was rated by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, South African diamond mining magnate, as the most perfect ever mined in South Africa. . . . **Cleveland Hopkins Airport,** a new $3,500,000 air passenger terminal, was opened Feb. 1 in Cleveland, O. . . . **Securities & Exchange Comm.** put into effect Jan. 30 new rules governing solicitation of votes & proxies in contests for control of corporations. The code was revised to insure that charges made in such campaigns were supported by facts and that rivals would not indulge in personal abuse. [See Vol. XV, p. 282C3] . . . **Caribbean Development Co.'s** organization to support industrial developments in Caribbean countries was announced in New York Feb. 7. Owners: Clint Murchison, Dallas financier (50% interest), Roy B. Kelly, U.S. & Venezuelan oil industrialist, & Cecil V. Hagen, oil geologist. [See Vol. XV, p. 78E-F2] . . . **Volkswagen G.M.B.H.** of Wolfsburg, West Germany, leading European auto mfr., announced cancellation Jan. 24 of plans to establish an American plant in the former Studebaker plant near New Brunswick, N. J., which Volkswagen had bought for $4 million. Dr. Heinz Nordhoff, Volkswagen gen. dir., said it was found that U.S. production costs would be too high. (The small Volkswagen car, priced at $1,495 up, sold 30,000 units in the U.S. in 1955 as against 1,200 in 1953, accounted for 50% of foreign auto sales in the U.S.) [See Vol. XV, p. 283D1] . . . **Power Reactor Development Co.'s** formation by Detroit Edison & 25 other power & industrial firms to establish a $54 million breeder-reactor atomic power plant at Laguna Beach on Lake Erie (30 mi. s.w. of Detroit) was announced Jan. 24. [See Vol. XV, p. 263C2] . . . **U.S. Atomic Energy Comm.** put into effect Feb. 18 licensing regulations under which private industries could build & operate plants for production, processing & use of atomic fuels. The ABC was to retain title to all nuclear fuels used, processed or produced in the plants [See p. 38D1-A2]. . . . **U.S. Court of Claims** in Washington ruled Feb. 20 by 3-2 that the Govt. must pay 6 western goldmining firms for profits they were forced to sacrifice when their mines were shut down under Govt. orders during World War II. (168 more such claims were pending before the court. Claims by goldmine owners in all 174 cases combined totaled $86 million.) . . . **Supermarket**

stores (at least $1 million annual gross) totaled 21,440 & made 53.5% of retail food sales in the U.S. at the start of 1955, Progressive Grocer ed. Robt. W. Mueller reported to the Natl. Food Brokers Assn. convention in Atlantic City Jan. 16.

COMPANY EARNINGS

(Year's net & per-common share profits)

Baltimore Gas & Electric *1955—$14,075,000, $2.11; 1954—$12,141,000, $1.85. . . . **Baltimore & Ohio R.R.** *1955—$23,918,782; 1954—$14,528,789. . . . **Bell Telephone of Pa.** 1955—$32,378,245; 1954—$28,895,752. . . . **Bethlehem Steel Corp.** *1955—$180,191,708, $18.09; 1954—$132,837,154, $13.18. . . . **Boston Edison Co.** *1955—$9,232,282, $3.40; 1954—$8,459,544, $3.12. . . . **B'klyn Union Gas** *1955—$5,039,000, $2.70; 1954—$4,650,000, $2.50. . . . **Brown Shoe Co.** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1955—$6,520,314, $8.84; 1954—$4,844,008, $6.98. . . . **Budd Co.** *1955—$13,790,578, $3.34; 1954—$6,292,424, $1.60. . . . **Canada Cement Co., Ltd.** Yr. to Nov. 30, 1955—$7,591,877, $2.76; 1954—$6,350,147, $2.14. . . . **Canadian Breweries, Ltd.** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1955—$10,591,458, $3.54; 1954—$7,939,624, $3.10. . . . **Carborundum Co.** 1955—$5,187,055, $3.09; 1954—$3,283,704, $1.92. . . . **Carolina Pwr. & Light** *1955—$9,368,985, $1.70; 1954—$7,846,241, $1.63. . . . **Caterpillar Tractor** 1955—$34,773,082, $4.04; 1954—$25,129,239, $2.91. . . . **Celotex Corp.** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1955—$5,081,643, $5.49; 1954—$3,202,649, $3.35. . . . **Central Ill. Public Svc.** *1955—$8,988,467, $2.40; 1954—$7,378,733, $1.92. . . . **Central Maine Pwr. Co.** 1955—$6,798,141, $1.79; 1954—$5,950,453, $1.56. . . . **Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.** 1955—$57,982,747, $7.25; 1954—$39,909,850, $5.01. . . . **Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R.** *1955—$22,157,846, $12.97; 1954—$23,011,720, $13.47. . . . **Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific** *1955—$9,532,282, $3.27; 1954—$9,904,459, $2.03. . . . **Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific** *1955—$16,988,157, $5.59; 1954—$15,657,138, $4.42. . . . **Christiana Securities Corp.** 1955—$79,842,864, $525.29; 1954—$62,715,986, $411.11. . . . **Chrysler Corp.** 1955—$100,063,330, $11.49; 1954—$18,516,770, $2.13. . . . **Cincinnati, New Orleans & Tex. Pacific** *1955—$7,720,125; 1954—$5,297,606. . . . **Cleveland-Cliffs Iron** 1955—$13,394,332, $5.09; 1954—$7,131,023, $2.32. . . . **Coca-Cola Intl. Corp.** 1955—$5,738,821, $37.06; 1954—$5,842,712, $37.16. . . . **Colonial Stores** 1955—$5,458,896, $4.17; 1954—$4,710,259, $3.54. . . . **CBS** *1955—$13,397,000, $1.83; 1954—$11,415,000, $1.62. . . . **Consolidated Edison of N.Y.** *1955—$52,320,256, $3.12; 1954—$50,289,300, $2.98. . . . **Consumers Pwr. Co.** *1955—$29,035,909, $3.09; 1954—$26,551,696, $2.95. . . . **Container Corp. of America** *1955—$15,703,399, $6.09; 1954—$13,604,232, $5.31. . . . **Continental Can Co.** *1955—$24,172,218, $6.44; 1954—$20,736,899, $5.52. . . . **Crucible Steel Co. of America** *1955—$13,208,602, $8.05; 1954—$3,705,952, $2.26.

Dallas Pwr. & Light Co. 1955—$7,197,856; 1954—$6,219,276. . . . **Deere & Co.** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1955—$28,336,207, $3.19; 1954—$20,620,616, $2.76. . . . **Delaware & Hudson Co.** *1955—$7,082,668, $13.12; 1954—$2,989,700, $5.54. . . . **Denver & Rio Grande Western** *1955—$11,415,196; 1954—$10,188,349. . . . **Detroit Edison Co.** 1955—$26,297,190, $2.43; 1954—$22,137,173, $2.05. . . . **Detroit, Toledo & Ironton** *1955—$6,286,997; 1954—$3,722,956. . . . **Dominion Foundries & Steel** 1955—$5,471,290, $1.94; 1954—$3,068,469, $1.14. . . . **Douglas Aircraft Co.** *Yr. to Nov. 30, 1955—$28,250,000, $7.66; 1954—$36,156,861, $9.80. . . . **Dresser Industries, Inc.** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1955—$10,365,542, $5.15; 1954—$9,660,031, $5.05. . . . **Duquesne Light Co.** *1955—$17,897,908, $2.34; 1954—$15,880,695, $2.26. . . . **Eagle-Picher Co.** Yr. to Nov. 30, 1955—$5,004,062, $5.06; 1954—$2,446,829, $2.47. . . . **Eaton Mfg. Co.** *1955—$13,725,000, $7.40; 1954—$8,559,021, $4.78. . . . **Erie R.R** *1955—$7,892,353, $2.97; 1954—$6,378,652, $1.78. . . . **Firestone Tire & Rubber** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1955—$55,378,916, $6.81; 1954—$40,509,944, $5.02. . . . **Florida Pwr. & Light Co.** *1955—$13,755,272, $2.05; 1954—$10,678,718, $1.75. . . . **Freeport Sulphur Co.** *1955—$12,401,058, $4.96; 1954—$10,083,938, $4.20. . . . **Gen. Motors** *1955—$1,189,000,000, $4.30; 1954—$805,973,897, $3.03. . . . **Gen. Shoe Corp.** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1955—$5,262,135, $4.62; 1954—$4,780,052, $4.22. . . . **Ga.-Pacific Plywood** *1955—$6,202,747, $5.06; 1954—$1,794,514, $1.54. . . . **Ga. Pwr. Co.** *1955—$14,160,274; 1954—$13,049,057. . . . **Gillette Co.** *1955—$29,000,000, $3.13; 1954—$26,138,101, $2.77. . . . **Granite City Steel** *1955—$12,611,000, $6.06; 1954—$4,012,000, $2.04. . . . **Great Northern Ry.** *1955 $32,063,925, $5.27; 1954—$25,441,459, $4.21. . . . **Gulf, Mobile & Ohio R.R.** *1955—$6,695,772; 1954—$5,898,001. . . . **Gulf States Utilities** *1955—$10,639,980, $2.16; 1954—$9,483,988, $1.88.

Hercules Powder Co. 1955—$19,012,125, $6.90; 1954—$14,140,070, $5.10. . . . **Hooker Electrochemical** Yr. to Nov. 30, 1955—$10,555,105, $1.72; 1954—$8,201,663, $1.36. . . . **Houston Lighting & Pwr. Co.** 1955—$15,083,615, $2.52; 1954—$13,112,631, $2.30. . . . **Humble Oil & Refining** *1955—$175,000,000, $4.88; 1954—$146,302,708, $4.08. . . . **Idaho Pwr. Co.** *1955—$5,027,904, $1.87; 1954—$4,818,907, $1.80. . . . **Ideal Cement Co.** 1955—$13,813,045, $4.20; 1954—$11,095,869, $3.37. . . . **Illinois Bell Telephone** 1955—$45,030,510; 1954—$35,833,867. . . . **Illinois Central R.R.** *1955—$26,542,044, $8.61; 1954—$22,014,194, $7.14. . . . **Indiana & Michigan Electric** 1955—$10,034,171; **Intl. Business Machines** 1955—$55,872,633, $13.63; 1954—$8,976,561. . . . **Inland Steel Co.** *1955—$52,466,098, $9.52; 1954—$41,287,152, $7.92. . . . 1954—$46,536,625, $11.35. . . . **Intl. Harvester** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1955—$55,501,272, $3.60; 1954—$36,303,833, $2.24. . . . **Intl. Shoe Co.** Yr. to Nov. 30, 1955—$10,414,006, $3.10; 1954—$10,203,110, $3.01. . . . **Investors Diversified Services** *1955—$10,449,000, $7.19; 1954—$8,575,000, $5.90. . . . **Island Creek Coal** *1955—§§6,000,000, $3.08; 1954—§2,867,374, $1.43. . . . **Johns-Manville Corp.** 1955—$23,511,183, $7.37; 1954—$16,655,658, $5.24. . . . **Johnson & Johnson** 1955—$11,311,904, $5.38; 1954—$9,461,307, $4.65. . . . **Jones & Laughlin Steel** *1955—$50,104,000, $7.73; 1954—$25,032,000, $3.80. . . . **Kansas City Pwr. & Light** *1955—$8,154,606, $2.49; 1954—$7,129,897, $2.33. . . . **Kennecott Copper** *1955—a$125,615,418, $11.61; 1954—$77,906,288, $7.20. . . . **Koppers Co.** *1955—$10,414,877, $4.92; 1954—$6,125,329, $2.77. . . . **S. S. Kresge Co.** *1955—$13,882,535, $2.52; 1954—$12,332,762, $2.24. . . . **S. H. Kress & Co.** 1955—$9,057,419, $3.81; 1954—$8,346,217, $3.51. . . . **Kroger Co.** 52 weeks to Dec. 31, 1955—$14,368,292, $3.88; (53 weeks) 1954—$14,912,912, $4.04.

Lehigh Portland Cement Co. 1955—$11,262,207, $5.92; 1954—$7,958,681, $4.19. . . . **Lehigh Valley R. R.** *1955—$5,599,213; 1954—$2,638,921. . . . **Libby-Owens-Ford Glass** *1955—$36,045,961, $6.93; 1954—$24,046,943, $4.64. . . . **Liggett & Myers Tobacco** 1955—$26,720,972, $6.46; 1954—$22,201,374, $5.30. . . . **Loew's, Inc.** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1955—$5,311,733, $1.03; 1954—$6,577,311, $1.28. . . . **Long Island Lighting** *1955—$11,064,950, $1.41; 1954—$9,242,126, $1.29. . . . **Louisville Gas & Electric (Ky.)** 1955—$7,041,502, $3.59; 1954—$6,105,263, $3.35. . . . **Louisville & Nashville R.R.** *1955—$24,637,846, $10.53; 1954—$18,926,644, $8.09. . . . **Mack Trucks** 1955—$7,815,783, $4.38; 1954—$1,345,487, $.75. . . . **MacMillan & Bloedel, Ltd.** Yr. to Sept. 30, 1955—$18,742,597, $3.55; 1954—$12,759,572, $2.41. . . . **Marquette Cement Mfg. Co.** 1955—$6,114,674, $2.26; 1954—$5,121,049, $2.08. . . . **McLouth Steel** *1955—$8,148,000; 1954—$1,695,000. . . . **Mead Corp.** *Yr. to Dec. 25, 1955—$10,642,000, $6.29; 1954—$5,812,792, $4.62. . . . **Middle South Utilities** *1955—$16,824,762, $2.21; 1954—$16,193,738, $2.13. . . . **Minnesota & Ontario Paper** *1955— $7,400,000, $5.75; 1954—$6,067,570, $4.71. . . . **Missouri Pacific R.R.** *1955—$13,618,390; 1954—$11,923,857. . . . **Monsanto Chemical** *1955—$42,169,970, $1.98. . . . **Montana Pwr. Co.** *1955—$8,715,284, $3.02; 1954—$7,392,229, $2.53. . . . **Moore-McCormack Lines** *1955—$5,015,000, $2.56; 1954—$4,650,000, $2.42. . . . **G. C. Murphy Co.** 1955—$8,576,170, $3.98; 1954—$7,418,407, $3.28. . . . **Natl. Biscuit Co.** *1955—$18,276,751, $2.59; 1954—$19,911,929, $2.85. . . . **Natl. Steel Corp.** *1955—$48,289,453, $6.54; 1954—$30,334,871, $4.12. . . . **New England Tel. & Tel.** 1955—$26,304,486, $8.95; 1954—$20,029,768, $7.84. . . . **N. J. Bell Telephone Co.** 1955—$26,638,949, $7.95; 1954—$20,635,988, $6.55. . . . **N. Y. Central R.R.** *1955—$52,283,814, $8.03; 1954—$9,187,509, $1.42. . . . **N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis R.R.** *1955—$16,686,927, $7.92; 1954—$14,460,872, $6.05. . . . **N. Y. State Electric & Gas** *1955—$10,631,041, $2.71; 1954—$9,382,952, $2.58. . . . **Norfolk & Western Ry.** *1955—$38,630,611, $6.70; 1954—$26,291,200, $4.52. . . . **Northern Pacific Ry.** *1955—$19,143,618, $7.72; 1954—$14,358,045, $5.79. . . . **Northern States Pwr. (Minn.)** *1955—$18,691,896, $1.16; 1954—$17,229,948, $1.07.

Ohio Edison Co. *1955—$23,350,814, $3.55; 1954—$20,270,680, $3.02. . . . **Ohio Oil Co.** *1955—$41,255,000, $3.14; 1954—$38,223,725, $2.91. . . . **Ohio Pwr. Co.** *1955—$16,934,103, ¶$41.06; 1954—$14,369,893, ¶$40.78. . . . **Oklahoma Gas & Electric** *1955—$8,367,255, $2.34; 1954—$6,974,674, $2.18. . . . **Owens-Corning Fiberglas** 1955—$10,944,946, $3.48; 1954—$8,412,230, $2.68. . . . **Owens-Illinois Glass** 1955—$27,022,310, $4.42; 1954—$21,538,965, $3.52. . . . **Pacific Gas & Electric** *1955—$71,035,000, $3.32; 1954—$63,039,000, $2.88. . . . **Pacific Lighting Corp.** *1955—$19,103,177, $2.81; 1954—$15,578,506, $2.38. . . . **Pennsylvania Pwr. & Light** *1955—$22,137,527, $3.10; 1954—$21,040,199, $2.93. . . . **Pennsylvania R.R.** *1955—$41,183,533, $3.13; 1954—$18,552,235, $1.41. . . . **Peoples Gas Light & Coke** *1955—$14,000,000, $11.40; 1954—$12,168,000, $10.88. . . . **Philadelphia Electric** *1955—$33,219,035, $2.39; 1954—$30,889,079, $2.25. . . . **Pittsburgh Plate Glass** *1955—$61,433,716, $6.26; 1954—$38,637,629, $4.18. . . . **Pittsburgh Steel Co.** *1955—$7,515,000, $4.31; 1954—$2,170,000, $.62. . . . **H. K. Porter Co., Inc.** 1955—$6,433,107, $6.15; 1954—$3,215,785, $3.06. . . . **Portland Gen. Electric** *1955—$5,021,980, $1.67, $4,346,352, $1.45. . . . **Potomac Electric Pwr.** 1955—$8,457,400, $1.43; 1954—$6,438,358, $1.17. . . . **Public Svc. Electric & Gas** *1955—$30,333,686, $2.26; 1954—$27,541,724, $2.00.

Ralston Purina Co. Yr. to Sept. 30, 1955—$12,613,897, $9.91; 1954—$16,318,556. $12.90. . . . **Rayonier, Inc.** *1955—$15,900,000, $2.86; 1954—$11,866,016, $2.05. . . . **Reading Co.** *1955— $10,896,719, $5.78; 1954—$9,189,566, $4.56. . . . **Remington Arms** *1955—$7,914,000, $1.03; 1954—$7,476,951, $.98. . . . **Republic Steel Corp.** *1955—$86,271,491, $5.59; 1954—$52,875,164, $3.55. . . . **R. J. Reynolds Tobacco** 1955—$53,267,637, $5.05; 1954—$44,826,793, $4.19. . . . **Rochester Gas & Electric** *1955—$5,810,743, $2.97; 1954—$5,466,411, $3.20. . . . **Rockwell Mfg.** *1955—$6,795,000, $3.61; 1954—$5,723,553, $3.04. . . . **Rohm & Haas Co.** *1955—$17,687,000, $17.23; 1954—$12,431,000, $12.04. . . . **St. Louis-San Francisco (Frisco) Ry.** *1955—$10,382,786, $4.17; 1954—$7,267,046, $2.39. . . . **St. Louis Southwestern Ry.** *1955—$10,579,386; 1954— $16,539,618. . . . **St. Regis Paper** *1955—$19,000,000, $2.95; 1954—$14,930,489, $2.62. . . . **San Diego Gas & Electric** *1955—$5,864,069, $1.23; 1954—$5,162,726, $1.24. . . . **Seaboard Air Line R.R.** *1955—$21,538,121, $9.05; 1954—$20,132,570, $8.51. . . . **Seaboard Finance Co.** Yr. to Sept. 30, 1955—$5,377,716, $2.39; 1954—$4,711,021, $2.25. . . . **G. D. Searle & Co.** 1955—$6,136,222, $1.40; 1954—$5,836,410, $1.34. . . . **Shamrock Oil & Gas** Yr. to Nov. 30, 1955— $7,755,514, $3.43; 1954—$7,408,065, $3.29. . . . **Sharon Steel Corp.** *1955—$7,987,622, $7.26; 1954—$3,134,864, $2.85. . . . **Shawinigan Water & Pwr.** *1955—$9,451,984, $3.48; 1954—$7,413,784, $2.91. . . . **Shell Oil Co.** *1955—$125,500,000, $4.56; 1954—$121,127,000, $4.41. . . . **Smith, Kline & French Laboratories** *1955—$16,022,936, $3.31; 1954—$9,335,983, $1.93. . . . **Southern Calif. Edison Co.** (only) *1955—$39,172,504, $3.22; 1954—$26,618,255, $2.95. . . . **Southern Co.** *1955—$26,377,617, $1.34; 1954—$23,368,065, $1.29. . . . **Southern Natural Gas Co.** *1955—$8,534,139, $2.37; 1954—$5,497,643, $1.89. . . . **Southern New England Telephone Co.** 1955—$10,531,949, $2.11; 1954—$9,862,225, $2.02; . . . **Southern Pacific Transportation System** *1955—$56,245,671, $6.22; 1954—$48,702,811, $5.38. . . . **Southern Ry.** *1955—$37,993,249, $13.47; 1954—$26,262,681, $8.95. . . . **Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.** 1955—$78,232,163; 1954—$65,334,007. . . . **Standard Oil (N.J.)** *1955—$717,000,000, $10.96; 1954—$585,000,000, $9.56. . . . **Standard Oil (Ohio)** *1955—$23,008,000, $5.33; 1954—$18,527,085, $4.41. . . . **Stauffer Chemical Co.** *1955—$21,305,000, $4.04; 1954—$9,210,000, $3.02. . . . **Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd.** 1955—$21,181,638, $5.89; 1954— $13,231,059, $3.57. . . . **J. P. Stevens & Co.** *Yr. to Oct. 29, 1955—$8,524,130, $2.15; 1954—$3,572,639, $.90. . . . **Stone & Webster, Inc.** *1955—$5,266,000, $2.50; 1954—$4,573,000, $2.17. . . . **Sun Oil Co.** *1955—$48,307,360, $4.72; 1954—$40,343,791, $3.93. . . . **Sunray Mid-Continent Oil** *1955—$39,400,000, $2.28; 1954—$36,600,000, $2.01.

Texas Edison Co. *1955—$6,991,549, $1.10; 1954—$5,755,147, $1.02. . . . **Texas Electric Svc. Co.** 1955—$10,910,131; 1954— $10,341,053. . . . **Texas Gas Transmission** *1955—$5,722,000, $1.74; 1954—$5.031,000, $1.63. . . . **Texas Gulf Producing Co.** *1955—$6,320,029, $1.72; 1954—$5,245,527, $1.43. . . . **Texas & Pacific Ry.** *1955—$9,280,262, $20.88; 1954—$7,238,522, $15.62. . . . **Texas Pwr. & Light Co.** 1955—$10,615,841; 1954—$10,233,480. . . . **Texas Utilities Co.** 1955—$24,315,216, $2.06; 1954—$22,760,323, $1.93. . . . **Union Bag & Paper** *1955—$14,266,000, $8.05; 1954—$10,794,323, $6.09. . . . **Union Carbide & Carbon Co.** *1955—$140,755,858, $4.83; 1954—$89,779,271, $3.10. . . . **Union Pacific R. R.** *1955—$79,227,256, $16.93; 1954—$69,622,665, $14.76. . . . **U. S. Gypsum Co.** *1955—$40,380,967, $4.98; 1954—$32,371,015, $3.98. . . . **U.S. Lines Co.** *1955—$8,300,000, $5.10; 1954—$5,177,454, $3.17. . . . **U.S. Rubber** *1955—$33,559,494, $5.24 (after $5,146,373 net flood loss); 1954—$27,958,902, $4.29. . . . **U.S. Steel** *1955—$370,197,625, $6.45; 1954—$195,417,611, $3.23. . . . **Virginia Electric & Pwr.** 1955—$19,052,033, $2.54; 1954—$16,786,651, $2.20. . . . **Virginia Ry.** *1955—$10,588,133, $7.12; 1954—$6,321,362, $3.71. . . . **Visking Corp.** *1955—$5,000,000, $6.94; 1954—$3,623,381. $5.03. . . . **Wabash R. R.** *1955—$15,517,714, $48.89; 1954—$9,566,983, $30.76. . . . **Western Auto Supply (Mo.)** 1955—$5,004,575, $3.22; 1954—$4,028,303, $2.68. . . . **Western Md. Ry.** *1955—$8,225,000; 1954—$7,225,463. . . . **Western Union Telegraph** *1955—$13,040,690, $2.10; 1954—$9,384,986, $1.85. . . . **Westinghouse Electric Corp.** *1955—$42,803,000, $2.46; 1954—$79,922,000, $4.78 (1955 earnings, lowest in 10 years, were after a 4th-quarter net loss of $1,037,000 caused by a strike). [See p. 3G1] . . . **West Virginia Pulp & Paper** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1955— $15,724,000, $3.08; 1954—$13,096,000, $2.57. . . . **Wheeling Steel** *1955—$17,296,000, $8.12; 1954—$9,595,740, $4.98. . . . **Youngstown Sheet & Tube** *1955—$41,701,140, $12.34; 1954—$20,182,500, $6.02.

*Preliminary ¶Preferred Stock §Includes earnings of Pond Creek Pocahontas Coal Co., which merged with Island Creek Aug. 31, 1955 aAfter deducting $11,903,585 flood costs